THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Newsprint Reduced 10 P.C.; Argentine Policy Deplored; Students to Help Farmers

The World's Day—December 31, 1942

Washington: WPB Orders Newsprint in 1943 Cut

Nationwide newsprint consumption will be reduced an estimated 10 per cent under a WPB order—that may be followed by others—cutting back every newspaper's use of print paper in 1943 to the tonnage used in 1941 to produce its net paid circulation. [Page 9.]

Francis B. Sayre, former American High Commissioner to the Philippines, was named special assistant to Secretary of State Cordell Hull and deputy director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation by the White House.

Hunger among the civilians of North Africa threatens to hamper military operations, and there may be "serious disturbances" unless substantial shipments of food and clothing are landed there by Feb. 1, according to Milton S. Eisenhower, Associate Director of the OWI, on return from a two-week trip to North Africa, where his brother is directing Allied operations. [Page 5.]

The Office of Price Administration established maximum prices for grapefruit, lemons, oranges, tangerines, and Temple oranges grown in the four principal citrus producting states. The ceilings cover levels between the grower and the retailer, but do not include retail sales. A subsequent order, however, will extend the regulation to include retailers, but OPA predicted there would be little change in the prices paid by the housewife.

The War Manpower Commission reported that "within three months, some plan of manpower control will be in effect in every major industrial community in the United States."

Spokesmen for organized bakers urged an increase in the retail prices of bread and bakery products as a result of the Government order permitting an average 10 per cent increase in the price of flour at the mill.

Approximately 2,000,000 pounds of storage butter were released for civilian consumption by the War Production Board. Stocks released, which are in addition to the civilian supply authorized in a Nov. 21 order, are unsalted butter, butter graded 88 score or less, neither of which are wanted by the armed forces, and also stocks of less than 5,000 pounds held by any one person, which are too small to be collected for Army use.

Sale of 1942 four-door hard-topped Chevrolet, Ford and Plymouth sedans will be resumed to civilians who obtain rationing certificates.

In Europe: British Deplore Argentina's Policy

The British Government officially deplored Argentina's policy of maintaining diplomatic relations with the Axis. The Foreign Office said it was astonished at an official Argentine publication's declaration that the British were in sympathy with the Argentine Government's maintenance of diplomatic relations with the Axis.

Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. William Temple, declared in a New Year's message that the turning-point of the war has been "reached and past," but added that the time has not yet come when the situation may be viewed with "complacency and relaxation."

Mrs. Wladyslaw Sikorski, wife of the Polish Prime Minister, predicted in a radiocast to Nazi-occupied Poland that Polish women will have full equality in the political, economic and social life of postwar Poland.

The Polish Government-in-Exile disclosed receipt of a mass of new evidence that the Germans have renewed their systematic extermination policy against Poles in the western section of Poland.

New England: Students May Enlist for Farm Work

Students may enlist to help produce exceptional Massachusetts State farm crops this summer. Labor camps planned to aid farmers.

Autoists planning to drive long distances to town to celebrate the New Year tonight were warned by officials that inspectors would be on the watch for evidence of pleasure-driving contrary to Governor Saltonstall's regulation.

Girls training for war work will be given their first permanent Massachusetts home by the federal government on Monday near Springfield.

China: General Hsiung Meeting Roosevelt

Gen. Hsiung Shih-Fei, head of the Chinese military mission which has been called home, had an appointment with President Roosevelt. [Page 6.]

Japan's puppet premier, Wang Ching-Wei, has failed in mediation efforts between the Japanese and Gen. Chi Hsieh's Chinese hireling Army near Peiping. A Chinese communiqué reports Chi is "ready to resist any Japanese attempt to disarm his men."

A $50,000,000 currency stabilization agreement with China has been extended for six months, Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, announced today. This agreement, entered into between the United States and China on July 14, 1937, has been extended at China's request.

National: Northwestern Willed $20,000,000

Northwestern University is to receive more than $20,000,000 under the will of Walter P. Murphy for the permanent endowment and expansion of the Northwestern Technological Institute established with his recent grant of more than $6,500,000.

Four Harlem Negroes charged with advocating a pro-Axis attitude on the part of American Negroes were convicted by a Federal Court jury in New York City of sedition and conspiracy to commit sedition.

Americas: U. S.-Brazil Military Commission

The United States and Brazil have formally established a joint military commission, a Rio de Janeiro announcement said. No details of the mixed commission's functions were disclosed.

At the request of President Rios, the Chilean Senate postponed taking a vote on a resolution recommending the severance of relations with the Axis. The President requested that action be delayed pending the return from Washington of Minister of the Interior Raul Morales, who is expected to arrive here about Jan. 6.

To save tires and gasoline the use of private automobiles on week ends and holidays, except in case of emergency, has been banned in two of the largest cities in Chile, Santiago and Valparaiso, according to a U. S. Department of Commerce report.

Algeria: Giraud Arrests 12 to Throttle Threat

Gen. Henri Giraud held 12 persons under arrest in an announced effort to throttle any danger of further assassinations in North Africa—a threat in which Giraud himself and Robert Murphy, President Roosevelt's personal representative, were mentioned specifically.

Four French railway men accused of sabotage were shot in Algiers, the Paris Radio said.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Thursday at 5:52 p. m.; ends Friday at 7:43 a. m.
Dimout begins Friday at 5:52 p. m.; ends Saturday at 7:42 a. m.
Dimout begins Saturday at 5:53 p. m.; ends Sunday at 7:43 a. m.

New Year's Day

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on Jan. 1, a legal holiday.

Bay State Ends Soundest Year In Its History

In the best financial condition ever, according to officials who see relief from tax burdens.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts will push through the portals of the New Year in the soundest financial condition in its history, according to State and bank officials today, with the promise that the war will bring relief rather than added tax burdens for thousands of property owners. The records indicate a drop during the last year of nearly 20,000 persons from state and community relief roles.

This composite preview of what the property owning taxpayer can look for in 1943 was highlighted by two important statements, one by Henry F. Long, State Tax Commissioner, who discounted rumors of a wartime crisis in real estate taxation thus: "I need no urging to say that Massachusetts is one of the strongest if not the strongest State financially in the country today."

The other highlight was an announcement by Harry C. Jones, President of the New England Federal Savings League, to the effect that municipalities of the Commonwealth during 1942 had reduced their funded indebtedness by $20,000,000, "the largest reduction in any single year in the State's history."

Offset Losses

In fact, the savings of the State and the communities in normal expenditures have proved so substantial, Mr. Jones declared, that they have in most cases more than offset the new costs and losses in tax revenues predicated upon such normal factors as highway transportation. From this evolves the great paradox of wartime taxes, under which the first harsh impressions of dried-up tax sources are not so bad as they seem when checked against the heavy wartime savings in government operation.

Typical of this paradox is Mr. Long's estimate of a drop of more than $6,000,000 in gasoline tax collections for 1942. Ordinarily the State gets more than $20,000,000 from these sources. Collections this year will be closer to $15,000,000. But, against this loss, the Tax Commissioner notes a saving of probably $10,000,000 in highway construction and maintenance, with the Federal Government taking care of many highway chores under the guise of defense projects.

All of the facts and figures cannot be made available at this time. But enough of them are being estimated to indicate that wartime prosperity faces the Commonwealth in 1943 on the basis of vast defense tasks absorbing local labor and removing thousands from relief roles.

On Asset Side

Excise taxes, parking fines and other collections predicated upon highway travel have dropped off radically. But on the asset side the tax commissioner checks substantial gains in public funds as the result of dropping some 20,000 per-

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Soviet Drive Perils Nazis in Caucasus As Hitler Strives to Save Millerovo; Giraud Jails French Plotters in Africa

12 linked to alleged plan to kill Roosevelt personal envoy and high officials.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, said today that the late Admiral Jean Darlan had given Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower wholehearted co-operation and that there was every reason to believe French forces in North Africa would continue to co-operate.

Talking at a press conference, he referred to the further threats of assassination of high officials in Africa as "disturbing."

The press conference remarks were Mr. Stimson's first public comment on the slaying of Admiral Darlan. He said that there had been no reason to doubt the "wisdom and loyalty" of the Admiral and that every request made to him by General Eisenhower had been granted. Mr. Stimson said he was advised that Admiral Darlan's assassin was "an obscure youth" who said he shot the Admiral "because of his hatred for him and Marshal Pétain."

Mr. Stimson added that the possibility of Axis instigation of the assassination still was being explored.

ALGIERS, Algeria, Dec. 31 (AP)—Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud, successor to the slain Admiral Jean Darlan as High Commissioner of French Africa, announced last night the arrest of 12 persons—including four police officers—in connection with an alleged plot to assassinate Robert Murphy, President Roosevelt's personal representative, and various high French officials.

General Giraud, who declined to disclose the names of those arrested, intimated he believed his own life had been in danger.

Asserting that he ignored political considerations in his swift action, General Giraud said he struck at "those who were making trouble behind the front" with only one idea—"to win the war."

He acknowledged that some of those arrested helped the Americans to land in North Africa last month, but said he "ordered the arrest only of those who were acting carelessly."

Others in Danger

The police officers arrested, he said, "knew Darlan was going to be murdered and did not warn their superiors."

"We've arrested people who helped us land, but we have also arrested those who helped the Germans," the General said at a press conference called hurriedly after rumors of the arrests spread through Algiers. It was reported reliably that only two of those arrested actively aided the Allied landings.

Answering a question concern-

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Associated Press

Ten Centuries Look Down on American Sentry

This United States soldier standing guard on the 1,000-year-old wall of a French desert fortress in Tunisia symbolizes the progress being made by the United Nations in Africa at the turn of the year. The lone sentry represents the power of the American Army which, with its allies, is massing for a showdown battle to evict the Axis from Africa. As he stands guard, a British army is driving the Afrika Korps across Tripolitania while Fighting French units push north from Equatorial Africa.

Germans move armored forces in North Africa to keep supply lines open.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The fading minutes of 1942 find the Soviet armies still moving forward relentlessly in Southern Russia, although the Germans are rushing up reinforcements and launching repeated counterattacks.

It remains to be seen whether these counterattacks represent a serious effort to halt the multiple-pronged Russian offensive or are simply covering actions for a voluntary withdrawal of the main Axis forces to shorter winter lines.

In London considerable interest attaches to the Russian drive into the Kalmyck region of the Northeast Caucasus. Some British observers feel that if this push continues at its present pace the Germans will be forced to fall back 200 miles to the Kuban River and concentrate their strength in a defense of the Maikop oil fields. A full-scale Russian offensive in the rough uplands near Maikop under winter weather conditions would be an extremely difficult and costly undertaking.

Battlefront dispatches reaching Moscow assert that the Russians have captured 13 more towns and are within 10 miles of Elista in the Kalmyck sector and have made further progress in pushing toward Zinovniki from Kotelnikovski. Most of the German counterattacks seem to be taking place in the Middle Don area and it may be that the immediate German objective there is to prevent the Russians from beginning a final enveloping attack on Millerovo, such as resulted in the downfall of Kotelnikovski.

Meanwhile, a lull still hangs over the North African fronts—but it is definitely an uneasy lull.

In Tunisia, it has stopped raining, increased Allied aerial activity is reported, and the Germans are moving up armored forces below Pont-du-Fahs, 30 miles south of Tunis, obviously to prevent French and American troops from attempting to reach the Gulf of Gabes and sever the Tunisia-Tripolitania link.

In Libya, the British Eighth Army is still in patrol contact with retreating Axis forces less than 180 miles from Tripoli. As The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent with the Eighth Army points out in a dispatch today, Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery's supply problems now are comparable to those which confronted Marshal Erwin Rommel at El Alamein. This well may account for the slower pace of the chase through Libya.

In the Far East, American air forces have struck anew at Japanese ground installations and barges northwest of Guadalcanal.

Perhaps the most important military news of all, however, is the supremely confident tone of year-end statements from commanders and leaders in all corners of the Allied world. The British Air Ministry, for example, declared that Britain now has greater air strength than Germany and Italy together and that the United States is turning out more airplanes than the combined Axis nations.

Russian Front:

Soviet Claims Gains On Several Fronts

Moscow dispatches said the Russians were widening their wedge along the railroad southwest of Kotelnikovski and were reported continuing their gains along the Middle Don and on the

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

British Skim Desert Sands As Rommel Flees in Mist

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the British Forces in North Africa.

TRIPOLITANIA, Southwest of Sirte, Dec. 26, Delayed—Cutting swiftly and almost unopposed across the desert south of Sirte, British armored forces today penetrated to within about 250 miles of Tripoli, or approximately as near to the Italian Colonial Capital as General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was to Cairo at El Alamein.

Patrols are reported contacting the enemy 10 miles ahead along the western side of Wadi Tament. The Axis rear guard slipped out of Sirte early Christmas morning under cover of a heavy mist after carrying out extensive demolition and planting even more than the usual number of booby traps. Sappers are now clearing the town and coast road on either side.

For once, however, our little party—consisting of three American correspondents, a British conducting officer and drivers of our two vehicles, a Ford staff car and a Chevrolet half-ton truck—did not have to worry about mines. Not even Marshal Rommel has enough to mine the desert's vastness.

Leaving the little Italian fort at En Nufilia this morning, we sped across a broad, sandy desert, racing to catch up with the fast-moving vanguard of British armor.

Progress Across Desert

Level upland was broken by an occasional deep crease of the Wadi or dry streambed where soft sand made our engines grumble and overheat. Otherwise going was excellent over nearly even gravel-like surface studded with dry brittle clumbs of camel's-thorn and occasional small depressions thickly carpeted with green grass and fragrant wildflowers which probably explains the presence of abundant gazelles.

Twice we started herds of gazelles numbering more than 40 and in all directions the grey-green and brown of the desert was speckled with bobbing white spots as they turned tail. Later we heard how many of the armored car crews had secured fresh meat for their Christmas dinner.

Christmas was observed generally but simply by the British Eighth Army in Tripolitania. It brought no letup in military operations although both the RAF and Luftwaffe appeared. A surprisingly large portion of men got parcels from home with goodies and small gifts of sizes acceptable to the Army Post Office.

Plum Pudding for Dinner

Our drivers were thus favored by Army authorities who played Santa Claus to the rest of us. Thus our party had a large box of special Christmas rations, including plum pudding, sent up by the Public Relations Office of General Headquarters in Cairo. We had our little Christmas party indoors in an abandoned Italian gendarmerie post under the crenelated wall of the little fort at En Nufilia, which was why we had to race today to catch up with the armor which hadn't paused.

Marshal Rommel's withdrawal from Sirte without fight came as a welcome surprise as previously he had mustered considerable forces presumably for a stand south of town. British armored cars encountered some resistance the day before Christmas at Gasrbunadi, a small fortified point 15 miles southeast of Sirte where a garrison opened fire with Bredas and light antitank guns. But before artillery could be mounted against them the enemy pulled out five motor vehicles, joining forces just outside Sirte's southern limits.

Rommel Changes Plans

Meanwhile, it was reported the town itself was apparently empty and badly wrecked. Christmas morning, when a heavy mist

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'In Der Führer's Face'

By the Associated Press

Cairo, Dec. 31

Documents captured by the British army in the pursuit of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces show that an Italian unit fought an engagement with Germans near El Alamein, Egypt—by mistake—and won it.

The Germans surrendered to the Italians before the mistake was discovered, the documents disclosed. They showed that the Axis command subsequently held a court of inquiry on the affair.

The document showed that casualties were 20 Germans and five Italians, killed or wounded.

Allied Officials Admit Peril Of Subs Unabated

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—Officials confirm on the record today the unabated peril of Axis submarines to the vital supply lines to the United Nations war fronts.

There is now no minimizing of the gravity of the problem, but the full facts are still screened behind the policy of concealment which the British and United States governments have adopted.

Both London and Washington officials, it can be stated authoritatively, are concerned because the public is not aware of the continuing acuteness of the U-boat campaign against United Nations' shipping, but are not yet agreed only on releasing the facts which would correct generally the false picture which censorship has painted.

Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, is today authority for the statement that the enemy submarine warfare "is a very serious peril," and since he is evidently speaking with the approval of the military authorities, it is clear that a concerted effort is now being made to direct public attention to the uncertain and unsatisfactory shipping situation.

Confirmation of Story

Raymond Gram Swing, news commentator, cited in his radiocast last night The Christian Science Monitor's dispatch on the submarine problem, added circumstantial confirmation to the disclosures which it contained, and agreed that concealment of the facts is doing more damage to the United Nations war effort than

Continued on Page 19, Column 2

OWI Says Manpower Control In Some Form Is Due by Spring

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—Within three months, some plan of manpower control will be in effect in every major industrial community in the United States, the Office of War Information announced today.

The program "to get and keep each person in the job where he or she can best serve" is still being carried out on a voluntary basis in the United States despite early predictions of Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Chief, that some degree of compulsion would be necessary as it has been in Britain and nearly every other nation at war.

Americans are different, manpower officials here have agreed after listening to labor's objection to a "draft" of workers. At this stage of the war at least, they have concluded that the nation can get better service out of its people by leading them into essential jobs rather than by forcing them to take them.

Even the words "job freezing" do not set well on American ears, so Mr. McNutt and today's OWI report refer to "job stabilization" instead.

The present Manpower Program is undergoing intensive review at the present time by the War Manpower Commission and its Management-Labor Committee. Under special scrutiny is the program in effect in the highly critical lumber and non-ferrous metal mining industries in the Pacific Coast area.

Manpower control programs based on this experiment will soon control the transfer of workers from one job to another in 35 essential industries and in 102 areas in which war labor shortages have developed.

No worker, under such job control, may transfer from one job to another without the approval of his employer or of the U. S. Employment Service.

The program also encourages

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Looking Over 'The Seven Seas'

By a Staff Photographer

Apprentice Seamen Visit Mapparium

Recruits for Government training school to qualify for crew members of Victory Fleet of merchant ships visit The Christian Science Publishing Society's Mapparium before leaving for training station at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y. Left to right: Chief Petty Officer Stanley Block, Yeoman Edward Lindo, Yeoman Herbert Hall, Roger Feener, Russell Gibson, Leo Cheverie, Joseph Brine, recruits; Ensign Ralph J. Meyers, Maritime Service; Timothy Griffin, Frank Haley, Joseph Looby, Henry Lyday, Roger Blanchette, and Franklin Hovell, recruits.

Bay State May Resort to Labor Camps to Solve Farm Labor Problem

Enough Help Would Lead To Record in Food

The acute farm labor problem in Massachusetts may be solved by establishment of labor camps in the important agricultural sections of the State, it was announced today by Louis A. Webster, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture.

If Bay State farmers can obtain a sufficient supply of labor during 1943, they'll produce the greatest quantity of food in the history of the Commonwealth, Commissioner Webster declared.

Idea behind the proposed labor camps would be to utilize local high school boys or other young persons who could move readily from place to place as emergency farm labor needs developed.

Eggs and Milk Big Items

During the past year, farmers have scored important gains in their efforts to make Massachusetts as nearly self-sufficient as possible in respect to its food supply, Mr. Webster said. Assuming that the labor problem can be solved, these farmers not only will produce a record quantity in 1943, but they will contribute a major proportion of the State's food requirements, he continued.

Production of fresh eggs has now reached the point where the output of Massachusetts poultry farms accounts for close to 40 per cent of the needs of our large consuming population, the Commissioner said. He added that approximately 50 per cent of the fresh milk now consumed within the State is produced within its borders.

Increases in the production of fresh vegetables have been outstanding during the past year, Mr. Webster reported. Receipts of native products on the Boston market during the height of the native summer and early fall seasons, he said, were more than 30 per cent larger than a year ago.

Ingenuity Depended Upon

Commissioner Webster said that the accomplishments of the past season have been attained despite serious handicaps in regard to labor and shortages of equipment and materials, and curtailed transportation facilities. These problems, he pointed out, will become increasingly difficult during 1943, but the biggest obstacle will be the question of labor supply.

Ingenious farmers, steeped in Yankee tradition, will undoubtedly overcome the shortages of materials in one way or another. But the labor shortage presents an extremely serious situation, he said.

Associated Press

Damaging Ice and Sleet Storm Has Its Picturesque Aspects

With trees and poles bent or broken under the weight of a heavy coating of ice which accompanied one of the worst storms in years, this section of the Northampton-Pittsfield highway in Western Massachusetts nevertheless had icy-white beauty as clearing today enabled emergency crews to repair damage.

Rapid Progress Being Made In Recovery From Ice Storm

While little immediate prospect of thawing weather was foreseen by the Weather Bureau today, western Massachusetts communities were making steady progress in recovery from a record ice storm.

The Weather Bureau in Boston said that the freezing area extends from Framingham to Pittsfield, with below freezing temperatures to continue in the icy area. The sun may come out in this area today, the Bureau said, and cause some melting and chipping off of ice, but not too much could be expected.

Railroad traffic was only temporarily hampered by the storm. The Boston and Albany Railroad, the principal carrier in the affected area, reported that its telegraph lines were now restored. A company official said that wires went down on circuits between Washington and Chester, Mass., virtually the summit of the line. Railroad repair gangs, the official said, were out all day yesterday. Trains today were operating under "slow orders" through the area, causing some delay on arrivals both here and in Albany.

Charles A. Gates, director of the Emergency Field Office of the Red Cross of Massachusetts, said that no evacuations were necessary in the Worcester chapter area. The district was on the alert from the time the storm began. Mr. Gates confirmed reports that evacuations had been made in the Fitchburg area by local Red Cross units there. These family removals were caused largely by cold homes due to power failures and cessation of heating and lighting circuits.

The New England Telephone and Telegaph Company reported that restoration work was proceeding rapidly on its lines in western Massachusetts. The company expected that by noon today to have some communication restored in every affected town.

Special emergency crews were rushed from Providence and Boston in the storm area, the telephone official continued, and worked mostly at clearing up breaks in open wire lines caused by falling trees.

Four emergency portable radiotelephone sets were rushed out to the area, the telephone company said, to link wide gaps that may not be repaired for some hours to come. One such link is now operating between Worthington and Covington, Mass.

From unofficial, though reliable, sources, it was also learned that orchard damage will amount to staggering proportions. Most of the damage, it was disclosed from these sources, is west of Worcester. Deep concern was felt for coming years' crops of apples since some orchardists estimated that it would take nearly a decade for nature to restore the damage done to many plantings.

Operations were resumed in numbers of war plants in the Connecticut Valley area. There appeared to be no immediate danger of serious floods, though the Connecticut River and other streams were reported rising.

Massachusetts Civilian Defense workers were alerted yesterday especially in Regions 1, centering in Pittsfield, and Region 9, centering in Fitchburg, by order of Governor Saltonstall. The Pittsfield region reported many towns without telephone service. In the town of Hinsdale cold homes, due to lack of power to run oil burners, were reported. The Fitchburg area reported that about one-third of the town was without power while virtually all of the nearby town of Ashby was without electricity.

The New England Power Association announced that all power lines to companies served by its system were in full operation by midnight. An official of the company said that while local service was not wholly restored in many communities, repair crews were proceeding full speed. All residential service interrupted by the storm was expected to be restored tonight.

Thirty line crews were sent by the Power Association into the stricken area, the power company announcement said. Towns in the area served by the Association include Athol, Clinton, Gardiner, Leominster, Marlboro, North Adams, Northampton and Worcester.

Midnight Car Limit Without '43 Stickers

Massachusetts motorists were warned today that motor vehicles not insured for 1943 cannot be operated legally on the highways after midnight tonight.

William F. Campbell, Chief Accountant of the Registry of Motor Vehicles, said the penalty for operating an uninsured car is $100. He added that police and Registry investigators will make a special drive to enforce this law.

Car owners whose vehicles are registered for both 1942 and 1943 must display their 1943 stickers along with their 1942 plates by noon tomorrow. The 1943 stickers were legally displayed after noon today.

The Registry will be closed all day Saturday.

Press Is Praised For a Magnificent Job in Scrap Drive

Newspaper editors and publishers in Greater Boston were congratulated today on "the magnificent job" they had done in breaking the back of the iron and steel scrap problem for 1942 by Paul C. Cabot, Deputy Chief of the Conservation Division in Washington.

Mr. Cabot, who directed a major part of the National Salvage program, spoke at a luncheon sponsored by the American Industries Salvage Committee at the Parker House, before a gathering of publishers, editors, salvage heads, and War Production Board officials.

He declared that the year's goal of 30,000,000 tons of purchase scrap—used metal which the manufacturer must obtain from the consumer—had been "hit right on the nose," with the tangible results of replenishing badly depleted inventories and putting back into production 48 steel furnaces shut down for lack of the "precious" metals.

The scrap goal for 1943 is less, Mr. Cabot declared, because these inventories have been stocked, and pig iron production will be greater during the coming year, but the voluntary organization for scrap collection, which was stimulated to such a degree by the publishers, must continue.

"This job won't be done until the war is over," he said. "Scrap is going to be a great deal harder to collect. Sources such as discarded street-car rails and old bridges don't grow each year."

The present supply, if evenly distributed to steel mills across the country, would last about three months, he pointed out, emphasizing the fact that this margin should be maintained, except for seasonal changes, since the steel production goal for 1943 is higher than the 90,000,000 ingot tons attained in 1942.

"In addition to meeting this problem, the publishers have done an equally important job in making the American people scrap conscious to a degree I didn't think possible," Mr. Cabot told his listeners.

"According to a recent Gallup poll, 94 per cent of the country is fully aware of the scrap program.

"This is of tremendous importance, because basic knowledge of this program is essential for its maintenance during the war," Mr. Cabot said, and he cited as a third accomplishment of publishers throughout the country the way in which they had backed up local committees if they were producing, or figuratively "ridden them out of town" if they were committees in name only.

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

"The Future We Face" will be the subject of W. Ellis Davies, guest speaker at the Twentieth Century Association at 1 p. m. The public may attend free the 2 p. m. lectures.

A recital will be given by Hedda Ballon, pianist, in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

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Salvation Army Services Tonight

Watch Night services by the Salvation Army in Greater Boston will begin at 10:30 tonight and continue the first hour of 1943, it was announced today by Col. Richard F. Streeton.

General Miles Receives Gift Of Newsboys

"Victory in 1943" was the New Year wish given by the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation yesterday to Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding the First Service Command, as a delegation of boys presented to him a copy of the "Winged Victory of Samothrace," a well-known symbol of victory.

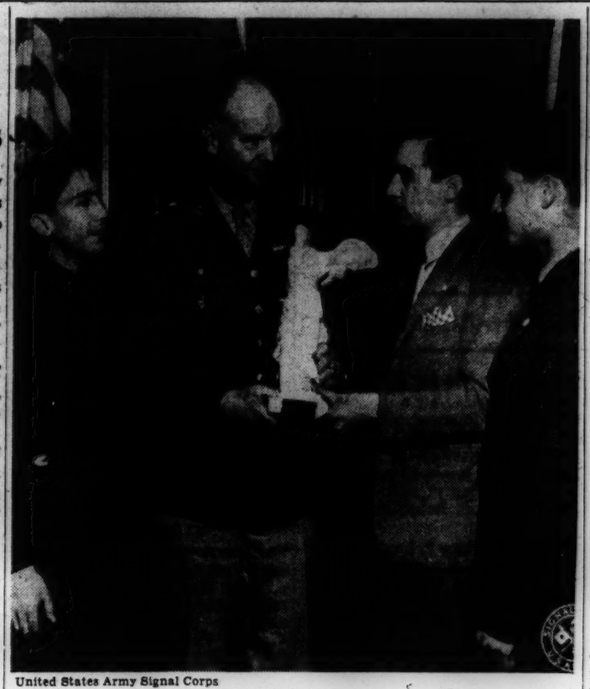
In handing over the statue of the Greek goddess of victory, "Governor" Leo DeRosa of the Newsboys Commonwealth, said: "This famous statue is a token of our esteem for you and of the best New Year's wish and resolution that we think all of us can make."

Pledging even greater cooperation of the newsboys' organization, the "Governor" described a dozen help-win-the-war projects in which newsboys and other street traders were engaged at the Foundation. He also reported that 98 per cent of the boys from the Foundation who had been examined for armed service had been found fit, even at a time early in the arming program when 50 per cent of the nation's young men were being rejected.

Referring to a remarkably high percentage of older members of the Newsboys Foundation being inducted, the youthful leader said that the younger boys on the home front are serving as junior air-raid and fire wardens, printing forms for war agencies, making airplane models, conserving scrap metal, buying and selling War Stamps, drawing and painting war posters, entertaining sailors and soldiers and guiding them around historic Boston, and learning first aid, army cooking, war-relief knitting and fingerprinting identification.

At Agassiz Village in Maine this past summer, the boys spread out from their country community to help relieve labor shortages on nearby farms, harvesting crops of vegetables destined for mess tables of the armed services.

Some of the facilities of the Foundation are now being utilized by the forces, particularly the game rooms and the gymnasium. The Foundation has been cooperating with the WAAC contingent stationed in Boston, which is using the gymnasium for exercise and instruction. Through the cooperation of the USO-Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee, lodging facilities are provided for service men on leave in Boston, it was pointed out.



United States Army Signal Corps

'For Victory in 1943'

That's the New Year's wish for the Army, expressed yesterday by a delegation from Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, shown here presenting a copy of "Winged Victory of Samothrace" to the Commanding General of the First Service Command. Left to right are: Gerald Weinberg, Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, "Governor" Leo DeRosa of the Newsboys Commonwealth, and Sam Spector.

77 New England Recruits Off For Seaman Training in N. Y.

Choosing a seafaring career to help keep open the vital life-line of munitions, food and supplies to United States armed forces on the world's far-flung battlefronts, a group of 77 men, recruited in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Connecticut, left Boston today for training at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.

It was one of the largest groups yet shipped from this port to the new United States Maritime Service Training Station that was built at the cost of $8,500,000 on the site of the huge amusement park at Manhattan Beach, and named the Sheepshead Bay Training Station.

The recruits will become a part of the huge personnel needed to man the rapidly growing "Victory" Fleet of merchant ships that is expected to number 3,000 ships by the end of 1943. A total of 100,000 unlicensed seamen and 20,000 licensed officers are needed for this fleet which is now growing at the rate of three ships a day, according to Ensign Ralph J. Meyers, of the Boston office of the Maritime Service.

The men will become seamen, engine room workers, stewards, and, in some cases by taking special training, radio operators or other specialized members of ships' crews. A group of them today visited The Christian Science Publishing Society's mapparium to look over the world and the seven seas over which they will ultimately be sailing.

Men are wanted for this essential part of the war effort who are between 18 and 35 years of age. They are assigned to the training school where a course ranging from three to six months is given to them, the exact length depending on the needs of service. After five weeks of preliminary instruction, the trainees decide the branch of the merchant marine service they wish to enter—deck, engine, or stewards. The Stewards Department will train cooks and bakers as well as messmen.

While in training the apprentices receive $50 a month, uniforms, food and quarters. After completion of their training the men are assigned to merchant ships operated for the War Shipping Administration by private shipping companies. A Yeoman's School is being established at the training station with a view of qualifying typist clerks for work aboard ship, thus relieving the Master and officers of considerable paper work in these busy times, pointed out Ensign Meyers.

The new training station is virtually a self-contained city within the City of Greater New York. It covers an area of 76 acres and consists of 32 buildings, constructed with the use of very few critical materials, and specially designed for training merchant seamen. The site was taken over by the Government on April 15, 1942, and what was the world's largest privately own seaside amusement park was converted into the new training station within a few months. The first trainees were sent there before dedication of the station which took place Dec. 12.

Boston Elevated Plan

Extension of public ownership of the Boston Elevated Railway was recommended today by the State Department of Public Utilities in its annual report to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

The department reported that for the first time in many years the Elevated is now operating without deficit.

"We assume that this operation at a profit will continue during the present war emergency, and possibly for sometime following," the department's report said. "However, it is equally apparent that, unless drastic changes are made in the financial structure of the company, deficits will occur when the period of increased operation has come to an end."

The department's report held that extension of public ownership would serve to lessen cost of operation of the road in the years after the war.

Extension of public ownership, the report said, would be effected by acquiring outstanding common stock which has dividend requirements according to Massachusetts statutes. Dividends now paid annually on common stock total $1,193,970. The outstanding common stock would be purchased in part through revenue received by the sale of Elevated power plants to the Edison Company. Once this was effected, the El would purchase power, and apparently more cheaply, than it now makes it, according to the Department's report.

As the revenue from sale of the power plants would not be sufficient to acquire the stock, it was recommended that the El make borrowings to complete the purchase price.

Pointing out that Elevated patrons are moving farther away from the center of the City, the Department also recommended extension of the rapid-transit system in a 12-mile zone.

Bay State Ends Year Best Off

Continued from Page 1

sons from old age pensions, general relief and aid for dependant children. This has been done in the face of a sharp reduction of more than 20,000 workers in WPA pay rolls, plus the complete elimination of employment under the CCC and the NYA.

Private employment on war work was held responsible by Mr. Jones for the lifting of relief burdens. A prodigent government on Beacon Hill was credited to some extent by Mr. Long with the funded indebtedness of the municipalities being reduced in 1942 by $20,000,000. The interest paid upon this indebtedness helps to raise local real estate taxes.

While rationing is rapidly curtailing average family expenditures in retail stores, and thus lowering tax collections on business by these concerns, the vast defense program in which Massachusetts is engaged industrially is raising corporation revenues on a grand scale. These corporate taxes are doing more than anything else to establish Massachusetts on a sound financial structure for the war months or years ahead.

On Solid Foundation

And because wartime activities must be assumed by the Federal government, thus relieving local communities from financial responsibilities, Mr. Jones advised municipalities that "now is the time to establish their local tax structures on a solid foundation."

He warned against the temptation cities and towns must face to spend idle funds needlessly when they can be devoted towards the reductions of current taxes. He advised the reduction of real estate taxes as far as possible in 1943 for the relief of property owners who must also shoulder higher income taxes as individual wage earners.

War restrictions on new public building and on expenditures for expanded public services in connection with the new home developments have given local communities a recess, he said, which can be used profitably for tax reductions as a basis for postwar prosperity.

B. & M. Stations To Be Abandoned

Nine of ten passenger stations, which the Boston & Maine Railroad sought to discontinue as a means of cutting down the railroad's Federal income tax, will be abandoned under a ruling made today by the State Department of Public Utilities. Train service at all ten stations, however, will be continued.

Stations which will be discontinued, but at which shelters must be erected, are: Tapleyville, at Danvers; Gleasondale, at Stowe; Magnolia, at Manchester; Wellington; East Saugus, at Saugus, and Raddin and Lynn Common stations at Lynn.

No shelter need be erected when the Whately station is abandoned because "failure to make use of this station has resulted in its being boarded up." Park Street station in Medford will be given to the City of Medford, after which the City has agreed to provide passenger station facilities.

Abandonment of the stations would enable the Railroad to "write the stations off its books," and thus save nearly $50,000 Federal income tax, according to William A. Cole, Counsel for the Railroad.

Curley Libel Suit Retrial Is Planned

Retrial of the $500,000 libel suit of former Governor and Representative-elect James M. Curley against the Curtis Publishing Company, of Delaware, is expected to come up in the United States District Court in Boston in February, or later.

This new Curley trial date developed today at a hearing for the assignment of cases awaiting trial, presided over by Judge Francis J. W. Ford.

The January docket of the court was found to be too crowded to permit the retrial in that month. Judge Ford was reluctant to fix a more distant date due to the absence of John L. Hall, attorney for the Curtis Publishing Company.

The first trial, held recently before Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., and a jury, resulted in a disagreement. Mr. Curley alleges that an article published in the Saturday Evening Post on Oct. 4, 1941, contained "wicked and malicious" statements regarding him.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COLD | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

Boston and Vicinity: Much colder tonight. Diminishing winds, becoming moderate.

All New England States: Much colder tonight. Diminishing winds.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 6:32 p. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Friday, 7:00 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Friday, 7:25 p. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Saturday, 7:55 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Saturday, 8:26 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Sunday, 8:50 a. m.; height 10.3 feet.

Saving of Gas And Oil Urged Over Week End

Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Emergency State Conservator, issued an urgent appeal for public adherence to Governor Saltonstall's plea for elimination of all pleasure driving over the New Year week end and on subsequent Sundays.

"Daily, the oil shortage is becoming more critical," Colonel Sullivan declared. "On most petroleum supplies, the State is operating on a day-to-day basis.

"Unless home owners, tenants, and automobile drivers practice drastic conservation, supplies will be drained completely and essential war production and driving will be halted. This is particularly true, if New England experiences a heavy snowfall sufficient to block transportation.

"Therefore, I urge all Massachusetts drivers to co-operate with Governor Saltonstall in his appeal for abandonment of pleasure driving on Sundays and over the New Year's Day week end."

Range-oil peddlers in Boston reported they had plenty of kerosene—at least today—for all their customers. Meanwhile, Colonel Sullivan warned that the total supply on hand in the State last night was sufficient for only three days' use.

The Conservator pointed out that while the major companies will start operating on new quotas at midnight tonight, thus making it possible to speed new deliveries to distributors tomorrow, the distributors and peddlers must realize that they are operating on quotas that must last through January.

Part of the December kerosene turmoil, the Colonel said, was due to the failure of distributors and peddlers to operate within their share of the kerosene available.

Meanwhile, Colonel Sullivan moved to aid eight Jamaica Plain peddlers who visited his office this morning seeking to obtain kerosene for their customers. These peddlers buy from a distributor who has exhausted his share of kerosene. They said they had been unable to obtain oil since last Saturday.

The 1,000,000 gallons of range oil released two days ago by Robert J. Hull, representative of the Petroleum Administration for War, has now filtered down through to the peddlers. Average daily consumption, Colonel Sullivan said, is 1,428,000 gallons.

Investigation into the bottleneck which recently caused a four-day stoppage in range-oil deliveries all along the line was continuing today under the direction of Kenneth B. Backman, Regional Administrator of the Office of Price Administration. Coincidental with this investigation, Mr. Backman said, will be an examination of the quantity of unredeemed fuel-oil-coupon notes still in the hands of dealers and suppliers. Names of all dealers found delinquent in this respect will be listed with ration boards, as will the names of the consumers who have failed to redeem the notes with equivalent ration coupons. Additional rations will be denied to these consumers, Mr. Backman declared.

A check will be made tonight, furthermore, on autoists driving long distances into Boston to celebrate New Year's Eve, according to an announcement by the OPA enforcement attorney for Massachusetts, John M. Russell. Mr. Russell said, "Governor Saltonstall has urged abandonment of all pleasure driving. Use of automobiles by pleasure-bent celebrators can hardly be called necessary driving. OPA inspectors will be scattered throughout the city definitely seeking offenders."

Mandatory Conversion

Conversion of heating systems from oil to coal will be mandatory except for householders or for those with heating systems officially judged nonconvertible, the War Production Board announced today.

Meanwhile, Walter H. Wheeler, Regional Director of the War Production Board, assured householders, as well as owners of apartment, office and other large buildings, that grates and other conversion materials for hand-firing are available without priorities and on fairly short deliveries, while 11 district offices of the WPB in New England are fully staffed to render assistance to those who may experience difficulty in converting.

"This assistance is important," he said, "because, where conversions are certified as possible, but perhaps delayed through inability to receive prompt deliveries, the WPB district offices would have to so certify in order that those in the process of converting could obtain additional or interim oil rations."

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration is about	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Dec. 30
2,000 gals	679
1,500 gals	509½
1,000 gals	339½
500 gals	170

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

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One, Norway Street Boston, Massachusetts

First Federal Home for Girls in Training for War Work Opening Monday

Center Near Springfield Under NYA

The first permanent United States Government home in Massachusetts for girls in training to go into war industry will be opened next Monday.

A spacious house on a big estate seven miles out of Springfield has been rented by the National Youth Administration under the direction of the War Manpower Commission. Seventy girls have enlisted to live there while studying at the NYA war production training center in Springfield.

They will be housed and fed by the NYA, taken by bus to the training center, given instruction free, and paid $10.80 a month. The course in machine shop instruction runs eight hours a day. Some girls will come out semi-skilled machine operators, and others welders, according to their choice of training.

While the girls may hail from almost anywhere in Massachusetts or Rhode Island, they will be expected to work, if at all possible, in Springfield. There is so much war production in Springfield that a definite shortage of workers has developed there.

Not Tied at Springfield

The home—Longmeadow Rresidence Center—was located close by Springfield to supply some of the workers needed in the war industry of that city. However, if a girl wants to go somewhere else to work, she may. She is not tied to Springfield.

The duration of the girls' training will average between 200 and 300 hours, NYA officials say. This means six to eight weeks. The time a girl puts in depends largely on the readiness with which she picks up factory work.

To recruit girls for the residence center, the NYA has gone into the rural districts of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and also in urban areas where there is still an excess supply of labor.

Girls have been enrolled from many families which never before sent out any of their young members to work. Similar residence centers are being operated by the NYA in Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

"This is part of the present NYA program, which is limited entirely to training youth for war production," said James W. Early, Regional Youth Personnel Officer. "In New England we have 3,000 young people now in training. In the State of New York, which is also part of Region I, we have another 3,000.

"Region I includes the six New England states and New York. In New England alone we have 35 separate war production training centers.

"Our 30 training centers in New England outside of Boston are located at: Massachusetts—Quincy, Salem, Lynn, Beverly, Lawrence, Lowell, Gardner, Worcester, Holyoke, Springfield, and Fall River. Rhode Island—Providence. Connecticut — Hartford, Unionville, New Haven, Stamford, Norwick, and Waterbury. Maine — Quoddy Village, Houlton, Bangor, Dexter, Lewiston, Rumford, and Biddeford. New Hampshire—Berlin, Concord, and Manchester, Vermont—Waterbury and Barre.

"The age limits are 16 to 24. Girls under legal age have of course to obtain their parents' consent to go to a residence training center.

Four Centers in Boston

"Here in Boston we have five training centers for youth living near by. These are:

"The Hull School on Quincy Street, Roxbury. This trains girls in radio assembly work and also in clerical work, principally office machines. A number of girls still don't like to get their hands dirty on war industry jobs. The clerical group at the center numbers around 50, the radio group another 50. The courses run three to four months. They run in two shifts.

"At Charlestown we have normally 500 boys in training for welding, machine tool operation and sheet metal work. We are now changing over to train girls also, and shortly expect to have a larger total. The center is located on Spice Street near Sullivan Square.

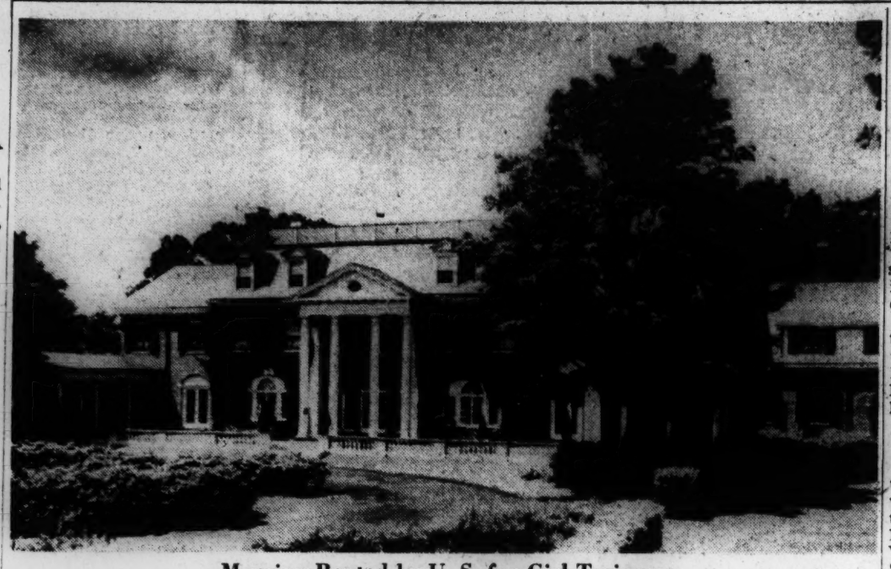
"In South Boston, at a training center on Elkins Street, boys and girls are learning to be apprentice and junior draftsmen. There are two shifts, 75 to a shift. In Boston on Columbus Avenue, 50 girls are taking up power machine stitching, and 75 more machine shop work.

"At Ipswich Street, Boston, we have 25 more girls in training in inspection work.

"To all the boys and girls who are learning while living at home, the NYA pays $25.60 a month while they are in training.

"The NYA has also a residence center for boys at Holyoke. We bring boys there from localities from all over the state where there is no excess labor demand. They are being drilled as tool operators and welders. The boys are given food, lodging and instruction and $10.80 a month as will the girls at Longmeadow. This center has been running three years.

"Applications can be made to any NYA office in the principal cities or to the nearest office of the United States Employment Service or by mail to the NYA regional office at 10 Post Office Square, Boston. For Boston applications should be made to John J. Griffen, Manager for the local Boston area, at 101 Tremont Street."



Mansion Rented by U. S. for Girl Trainees

Longmeadow Residence Center, just outside of Springfield, Mass., will be put into service Monday by the National Youth Administration for 70 girls from Massachusetts and Rhode Island training to be workers in war plants. The NYA gives lodging and meals.

New Englanders on New Navy Casualty List

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Navy Casualty List No. 19, including the names of men from the New England States, was released yesterday.

Massachusetts

Officers

Killed

Dionne, Arthur Louis, Ensign, Naval Reserve—father, Otis J. A. Dionne, Walpole.

O'Toole, John Albert, Ensign, Naval Reserve—wife, Mrs. Ruth O'Toole, Dorchester.

Missing

Adie, Donald Miles, Ensign, Naval Reserve—parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Patrick Adie, Lowell.

Gault, Alfred Wortley, Carpenter, Navy—father, Henry James Gault, Fairhaven.

Meyer, George von Lengerke, Jr., Lieutenant (J. G.) Naval Reserve—father, G. v. L. Meyer, Sr., Boston.

Roddy, Thomas Michael, Lieutenant, Navy—wife, Mrs T. M. Roddy, Boston.

Slater, Charles Chester, Ensign, Navy—mother, Mrs. Joseph Slater, Northampton.

Enlisted Personnel

Killed

Cornoni, Andrew, Seaman, First Class, Naval Reserve—father, Joseph Cornoni, Everett.

Doherty, Henry Robert, Electrician's Mate, Third Class, Navy—father, Dominick Doherty, Arlington.

Hansen, Harry E., Private, First Class, Marine Corps—mother, Mrs. Esther T. Hansen, North Cambridge.

Johnson, Alfred, Seaman, First Class, Naval Reserve—father, John Joseph Johnson, Sr., Attleboro.

Kater, Michael Richard, Ship's Cook, Third Class, Naval Reserve—mother, Mrs. Rasheedi Kater, Lawrence.

Koonz, Earl Louis, Seaman, Second Class, Naval Reserve—father, Harry S. Koonz, Greenfield.

Lafavour, Gordon Warren, Hospital Apprentice, Second Class, Naval Reserve—father, Willis Wilcomb Lafavour, Beverly.

Laponsie, Harry Stanley, Pharmacist's Mate, Third Class, Navy—mother, Mrs. Theresa W. Simpson, Malden.

Marsden, Nelson Adolph, Seaman, First Class, Naval Reserve—father, Stephen H. Marsden, Adams.

Mullaly, Leo Gordon, Fireman, Third Class, Naval Reserve—mother, Mrs. Sarah E. Stewart, Beverly.

Rouleau, Alfred R., Private, U. S. Marine Corps—mother, Mrs. Sarah M. Rouleau, Wollaston.

Stone, Wesley Howard, Quartermaster, Third Class, Navy—father, Howard Davis Stone, Worcester.

Tucker, Francis Joseph, Coxswain, Navy—father, Claude Sinclair Tucker, Fairhaven.

Wounded

Austin, Thomas Edge, Fireman, Second Class, Naval Reserve—wife, Mrs. Mildred P. Austin, Springfield.

Beaulieu, John D., Private, U. S. Marine Corps—mother, Mrs. Exilda Beaulieu, East Taunton.

Berry, Thomas R., Private, First Class, Marine Corps—mother, Mrs. Mary J. Berry, North Randolph.

Cullinane, Matthew J., Jr., Private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve—mother, Mrs. Margaret G. Cullinane, West Concord.

Cumming, Charles W., Private, Marine Corps—father, William L. Cumming, Methuen.

Darcy, Edward Joseph, Torpedoman, Third Class, Navy—father, Edward Valentine Darcy, Fall River.

Ducharme, Raymond Francis, Fireman, Third Class, Navy—father, Joseph N. Ducharme, Worcester.

Figueiredo, Joseph Nunes, Storekeeper, Third Class, Naval Reserve—father, Joseph Leonardo Figueiredo, New Bedford.

Kirschner, Bernard T., Private, First Class, Marine Corps Reserve—father, Clarence B. Kirschner, Lenox.

Legrice, James, Motor Machinist's Mate, Second Class, Naval Reserve—father, Frederick Legrice, Dorchester.

Lemieux, Paul A. J., Private, Marine Corps—mother, Mrs. Mary T. Lemieux, New Bedford.

Lilja, George, Corporal, Marine Corps—mother, Mrs. Anna Greta Lilja, East Natick.

Malinowski, Anthony J., Private, Marine Corps—mother, Mrs. Anna Malinowski, South Boston.

McCann, Charles Henry, Machinist's Mate, First Class, Navy—father, Charles Augustine McCann, Worcester.

McNabb, James F., Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps—father, James A. McNabb, Roslindale.

Morris, Lloyd Merrill, Chief Boatswain's Mate, Const Guard—wife, Mrs. Eleanor Morris, Roxbury.

Niec, Louis J., Private, First Class, Marine Corps Reserve—foster mother, Mrs. Francis Niec, Adams.

Nunes, Frederick, Chief Gunner's Mate, Navy—wife, Mrs. Frances Nunes, Boston.

Ozereko, Dominic S., Chief Cook, Marine Corps—sister, Mrs. Laura R. Jukins, Lawrence.

Ponte, Lionel Perry, Fireman, First Class, Naval Reserve—mother, Mrs. Julia E. Brasells, South Dartmouth.

Reynolds, Murray Wynne, Chief Electrician's Mate, Navy—mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Reynolds, Dorchester.

Rourke, Lawrence R., Private, U. S. Marine Corps—father, John J. Rourke, Lowell.

White, Donald Richard Paul, Seaman, Second Class, Navy—mother, Mrs. Helen T. White, Foxboro.

Missing

Bottoms, Benjamin Autrell, Radioman, First Class, Coast Guard—wife, Mrs. Olga Bernice Bottoms, Salem.

Bournazian, Paul Sarkis, Apprentice Seaman, Naval Reserve—father, Sarkis Bournazian, Boston.

Bright, Paul Robert, Seaman, Second Class, Naval Reserve—father, William Bright, Everett.

Colburn, Wesley Winship, Machinist's Mate, Second Class, Navy—father, Stanley Colburn, North Wilmington.

De Costa, Jack, Boatswain's Mate, Second Class, Navy—wife, Mrs. Hannah Russell de Costa, Charlestown.

Gillis, Alexander Hugh, Machinist's Mate, Second Class, Navy—father, John Alexander Gillis, Rockland.

Herbert, Leroy John, Seaman, Second Class, Naval Reserve—mother, Mrs. Mabel Herbert, Haverhill.

Kacin, Wadislaw, Gunner's Mate, Second Class, Navy—father, Joseph Kacin, Gardner.

Kelber, Julius Joseph, Boatswain's Mate, First Class, Navy—wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Kelber, Marlboro.

Marconi, Geoffrey Lawrence, Fireman, Second Class, Naval Reserve—father, Jeffrey Marconi, Randolph.

Marean, Granville Loring, Machinist's Mate, First Class, Navy—father, Granville A. Marean, Hubbardston.

Martelle, George Joseph, Jr., Fireman, First Class, Navy—mother, Mrs. George Martelle, New Bedford.

Oliphant, John Francis, Apprentice Seaman, Navy—father, John G. Oliphant, Somerville.

Persichillo, Pasquale, Seaman, Second Class, Navy—father, Louis Persichillo, Brockton.

Poirier, Albert Eli, Seaman, Second Class, Naval Reserve—father, Arthur S. Poirier, Plymouth.

Rogers, Walter Joseph, Fireman, Second Class, Naval Reserve—aunt, Lenora Morse, Fairhaven.

Sawicki, Alexander Joseph, Fireman, First Class, Naval Reserve—mother, Mrs. Julia Sawicki, Springfield.

Walter, Everett Clark, Machinist's Mate, Second Class, U. S. Navy—mother, Mrs. Ruth E. Tower, Jamaica Plain.

Welch, Earl Hermond, Chief Commissary Steward, Navy—mother, Mrs. Harriett Kendall, Watertown.

Welsh, Andrew Joseph, Machinist's Mate, First Class, Navy—wife, Mrs. Evelyn Welsh, Somerville.

Rhode Island

Officers

Wounded

McGrady, John Sterling, Chief Torpedoman, Navy—wife, Mrs. Melba Irene McGrady, Newport.

Ritter, Charles, Chief Torpedoman, Naval Reserve—wife, Mrs. Mary E. Ritter, Providence.

Enlisted Personnel

Killed

Almeida, Anthony C., Private, First Class, Marine Corps—mother, Mrs. Lucy C. Almeida, Bristol.

Esty, Harold Winsor, Seaman, Second Class, Naval Reserve—father, Cyril Smith Esty, Pawtucket.

Ravin, John Crockett, Torpedoman, First Class, Navy—wife, Mrs. Priscilla L. Ravin, Newport.

Riley, Chester Cornelius, Jr., Mess Attendant, First Class, Navy—father, Chester C. Riley, Sr., Newport.

Missing

Andrews, Robert, Officer's Steward, Second Class, Navy—wife, Mrs. Florence Andrews, Newport.

Caron, Normand Joseph, Ship's Cook, Second Class, Navy—mother, Mrs. Anna Marie Caron, Pawtucket.

Grady, James William, Seaman, Second Class, Naval Reserve—father, George Grady, Providence.

Hamilton, Frank Jerome, Jr., Seaman, Second Class, Naval Reserve—mother, Mrs. Vivian Schnelle, Providence.

McMahon, Roger Joseph, Seaman, Second Class, Naval Reserve—father, Joseph C. McMahon, Berkeley.

Vermont

Officers

Wounded

Westin, Howard Severus, Lieutenant, Navy—wife, Mrs. Jeannette C. Westin, Proctor.

Enlisted Personnel

Killed

La Porte, Frank Paul, Fireman, First Class, Navy—mother, Mrs. Daphie La Porte, Norwich.

Manganelli, Piaravanti, Ships's Cook, First Class, Navy—father, Antonio Manganelli, Proctor.

Wounded

Lenz, Henry Alwin, Machinist's Mate, Second Class, Navy—father, Henry M. Lenz, Ludlow.

New Hampshire

Officers

Missing

Mulvanity, Francis Creighton, Ensign, Navy—Aunt, Miss K. J. Mulvanity, Nashua.

Enlisted Personnel

Killed

Brisson, Kenneth Charles, Seaman, Second Class, Naval Reserve—Father, Kenneth E. Brisson, Lancaster.

Wounded

Adamik Joseph S., Platoon Sergeant, Marine Corps—Sister, Mrs. Mary J. Bienick, Manchester.

Bourque, Leo P. R., Jr., Private, Marine Corps—Mother, Mrs. Alphumina Cyr, Dover.

Cloutier, Joseph L. G., Private, Marine Corps Reserve—Mother, Mrs. Alexandrina B. Cloutier, Manchester.

Fafard, Leo Edward, Apprentice Seaman, Naval Reserve—Father, Isaac Fafard, Lebanon.

Moody, Theodore Joseph, Seaman, First Class, Navy—Father, Joseph Moody, Wolfeboro.

Roy, Henry J., Jr., Private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve—Mother, Mrs. Blanche Roy, Manchester.

Connecticut

Officers

Killed or Missing

None.

Wounded

Perkins, Van Ostrand, Lieutenant—wife, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Perkins, Greenwich.

Enlisted Personnel

Killed

Blunt, Douglas Stuart, Seaman, First Class—father, Alfred C. Blunt, Milford.

Hill, Samuel Arkush, Seaman, Second Class—father, Maurice C. Hill, Weston.

Horton, Frank Edward, Gunner's Mate, Third Class—father, Elmer Horton, Unionville.

Terlizzi, Angelo, Seaman, First Class—father, Theodore Terlizzi, Shelton.

Wounded

Holloway, Christopher Maurice, Jr., Radioman, Third Class—father, Christopher M. Holloway, Wallingford.

Kelley, Raymond V., Sergeant, Marine Corps—father, William D. Kelley, Willimantic.

Moran, James J., Private, First Class, Marine Corps—mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Moran, Chester.

Missing

Kelly, Charles Henry, Chief Commissary Steward—brother, Reginald C. Kelly, Middletown.

Stark, Jack Otto, Machinist's Mate, First Class—wife, Mrs. Dorothy Stark, Waterford.

Maine

Officers

Killed

None.

Wounded

Clark, Donald A., Second Lieutenant, Marine Corps Reserve—mother, Mrs. Mabel I. Gillette, South Gray.

O'Neill, Edward Lynch, Jr., Lieutenant, J. C., Navy—father Portland.

Missing

None.

Enlisted Personnel

Killed

Hutchinson, Walter Timothy, Jr., Coxswain, Naval Reserve—father, Little Deer Isle.

Marchinczyk, Frank John, Chief Motor Machinist's Mate, Navy—wife, Mary Marchinczyk, Thomaston.

Nadeau, Brandon A., Corporal, Marine Corps—mother, Mrs. Susanna Nadeau, Waterville.

Shorey, Jerrold Eugene, Jr., Fireman Third Class Naval Reserve—father, South Portland.

Wounded

Pichette, Paul Emile, Ship's Cook, Third Class, Naval Reserve—father, Camille Pichette, Lewiston.

Sullivan, Daniel, Private First Class, Marine Corps Reserve—mother, Mrs. Grace Sullivan, Auburn.

Missing

Hall Willard James, Fireman, Second Class, Navy—father, John L. Hall, Brewer.

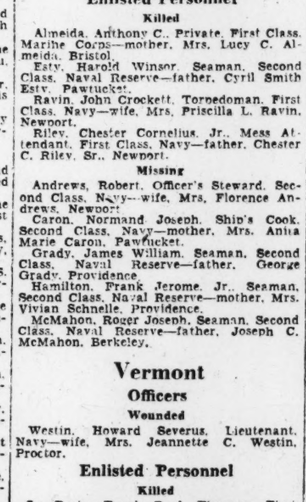
West Medway Man In African Raid

WITH ALLIED FORCES IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA, Dec. 27 (Delayed) (AP)—American troops led by Capt. Stephen B. Morrissey, of West Medway, Mass., captured 21 Italians and killed and wounded many others in a raid on Maknassy, only about 40 miles from the eastern Tunisian coast, it was disclosed yesterday.

The operation, considered one of the most successful of recent forays, was planned by Lieut. Col. John W. Bowen, of Huntsville, Ala.

The mission was completed after sharp street fighting and the reduction of numerous sniper positions. The Italians appeared to be seasoned troops, and several of those captured told interpreters they had seen much action in Libya.

Fund Drive Leader



Marceau

Frank G. Allen

Former Governor has been chosen to head the leather division for the Red Cross 1942 war fund of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter. Independent of any other campaign for funds this drive will be held in March.

Edwards Battalion Has Choice of 7 Schools

War Activities in New England

If the officers and men of the 61st Quartermaster Battalion at Camp Edwards are not well schooled, it is not because they lack exposure to instruction. In addition to the required military training schedule, seven schools are now in operation: grammar (reading, writing, and oral expression), postal clerking, clerical administration, officers supplementary instruction, non-commissioned officers instruction, mechanics and motor driving, and mess personnel.

Military tables are somewhat turned, with the grammar school using privates as instructors—P. F. C. John B. Williams, and Private Gilbert Gould, both college graduates.

Kelly Vet Post

Election of officers and formulation of a program for the new year will feature the second meeting of the newly formed Colin P. Kelly Post of the United Philippine War Veterans, in the Parker House Sunday at 2:30 p. m.

Those who join within the next 60 days will be regarded as charter members. Any who have ever served in the Philippine Islands are eligible, and those now serving may be proposed for membership by their relatives here; no dues are to be collected until after the war, it is announced.

The new post was formed last week and chose its name to honor the first hero of the present war, at the proposal of Samuel J. Shoglow of Milton, Mass.

Principal speaker Sunday is Samuel Sadlier, of Atlantic, Mass., a past commander of the Army Society of the Philippines, who will represent the U. P. W. V. Commander, Frank S. Lawrence of California.

New Air Base

Otis Field Air Base, adjacent to but not a part of Camp Edwards, is expanding daily into an "all-purpose field of sizable dimensions," it was announced this week by Col. J. N. Jones, first commanding officer.

While separate from the big Camp, it works in close co-operation, obtaining nearly all of its required services through Camp organizations.

It was named in honor of First Lieut. Frank Jesse Otis, of the 101st Observation Squadron, who was killed in a plane crash in the Illinois River in 1937.

Largest Pilot Class

Twenty-three Massachusetts men are included in the largest class of aviation cadets in the Army's history, now in the midst of training at Randolph Field, Texas, leading to wings and gold bars as second lieutenants.

Having completed their primary class, they are in the nine-week "basic" class, after which they will spend nine weeks in "advanced" training either in single-engined fighter planes or in multi-motored bombers, in the A.A.F. Gulf Coast Training Center, whose area extends from the Rockies to the Mississippi.

Boys Need Books

Negro soldiers at Camp Edwards need books for their library, which is to open shortly after the first of the year. Already 500 volumes are on hand, with 800 more needed immediately, to help fill the space for 3,800 books, according to Josephine Kasheta, Camp Librarian.

Most of the best sellers are available, and of those listed in "What America Is Reading," compiled by the nation's leading booksellers, all but two of the titles are available, Miss Kasheta said.

"If any book is requested, either fiction or non-fiction, they can usually be obtained by contacting the Division of Public Libraries, Department of Education, State House, Boston, and books on military and technical subjects can be obtained through the Army War College, Washington, D. C.," Miss Kasheta said.

Court Dismisses Suit Over Sale Of The 'Caisson Song'

Suit for alleged infringement of copyright seeking to halt the sale of music and lyrics of the popular "Caisson Song" also known as the "Artillery Song," by the E. C. Schirmer Company, Boston music publishing firm, was today dismissed by Judge George C. Sweeney in the United States District Court.

In an opinon filed with the clerk of court, Judge Sweeney credited the late Brig. Gen. Edmund L. Gruber with having composed the song in 1908 during a reunion at the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. General Gruber at that time was an officer in the United States Army.

The suit was brought by Philip Eckner, Frederick C. Mayer, and Shapiro Bernstein and Co., Inc., of New York, seeking an injunction against the Boston firm and asking for damages under a clause in the copyright statute. After trial in the District Court in Boston the case was taken under advisement and today's opinion resulted.

Mother Church Plans Service On New Year's

In accord with President Roosevelt's request that New Year's Day services of prayer be held throughout the nation, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will hold a brief service at 10:45 a. m. tomorrow.

The order of the service has been especially dedicated to present-day needs for spiritual refreshment and guidance in keeping with the President's Thanksgiving Day proclamation which included the request that New Year's Day be included as a day for special prayer, both publicly and privately. The Mother Church order of service tomorrow will be:

1. Hymn.
2. A brief statement by the First Reader, including reading the President's proclamation.
3. Hymn.
4. References suitable to the occasion from the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, to be selected and read by the First Reader.
5. Silent prayer, followed by the audible repetition of the Lord's Prayer.
6. Hymn.
7. Benediction.

Similar services will be held in many Christian Science branch churches and societies throughout the United States.

10 Law Lectures Will Deal With Wartime Control

A course of 10 current law lectures dealing mainly with legal problems relating to wartime boards, statutes, and regulations will be conducted by the Bar Association of the City of Boston, it has been announced.

The lectures, which are open to all members of the bar will be held in the Boston University Law School lecture hall, Ashburton Place on Tuesdays at 4:30 p. m. beginning Jan. 12 and ending March 16. Tickets for the entire course cost $2.20 and may be purchased from Lowell S. Nicholson, 21 School Street, Boston.

The program, which has been arranged by the Bar Association's Committee on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, will include lectures on these topics: "Recent Noteworthy Decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court"; "Constitutional Rights of Defendants in Criminal Cases in the Federal Courts"; "New Rules of Evidence in Federal Trials"; "Regulations and Procedure of the OPA"; "Federal Revenue of 1942"; "Federal Stabilization of Salaries and Wages"; "Compliance with WPB Orders"; "Wartime Credit."

Servicemen's Listing Sought

Families of men and women in the armed services were reminded today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to make certain that the names of all servicemen and women are given to Listing Board officers in the canvass beginning tomorrow.

"There may later be governmental benefits accruing to service people," said the Governor, "and in all such cases official records of residence will be necessary.

"Cities and towns," he added, "are already compiling material for honor rolls and these should be as complete as possible."

This New Year's please do not make long distance calls to centers of war activity, especially Washington.

You understand, we are sure, long distance lines are busy with important war calls. New circuits cannot be added because the material is not available. It is going into guns and bullets for our armed forces.

Meatless days, sugar rations and curtailed delivery service are typical of the contributions which Americans cheerfully make in these times of war. We believe you will accept delays in telephone service in the same spirit, knowing that our circuits are busy with war calls speeding Victory.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Boston City Club 'Barracks' For Group of Nearly 200 Waacs

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

There is a remarkable increase in the intelligence quota of Waac recruits since WAAC officers have been doing their own recruiting, according to two lieutenants stationed in Boston. That was almost the first thing they told me when I met them at WAAC headquarters in the Boston City Club.

And no wonder they were pleased at this news, which they had just heard from WAAC officials at Fort Des Moines. It shows that the Waacs are doing a good job at one of their first assignments in the field. "We have been informed," these two officers said, "that the first recruits to arrive at Des Moines after the Waacs began recruiting passed their classification tests with a higher average score than former groups, and that their wages averaged $5 a week more than the wages of former recruits." Recruits are selected after personal interviews with WAAC officers.

With streams of young women in khaki traipsing constantly in and out of its staid doorway, the Boston City Club hardly knows itself these days. Nearly 200 Waac auxiliaries now occupy its four top floors, three, four, and five to a room with the prospect of even greater crowding when the remainder of their quota arrive.

Good Soldiers

The girls are being good soldiers, never complaining about the crowding or lack of facilities, say their officers, who do not have to share these close quarters, but live around town in their own or other private homes. "When we asked them the other day if they thought they could take it should it be necessary to put another cot in each room, they cheerfully assured us they could," First Lieut. Sophia J. Bogdan told me.

The rooms for the most part are truly barracklike in their lack of decoration. By the time three to five army cots are put in place, there is barely space for the one small chest of drawers allotted to each room. The cots, neatly made up with khaki blankets and comforters, are arranged so that the girls sleep head to foot. One small closet must do for all the occupants of a room and that means "quite a crush." How they keep their uniforms in such immaculate condition under the circumstances remains a mystery to me.

Not only do their uniforms, including heavy overcoats and utility coats, have to be squeezed into those closets but also their civilian clothes. Waacs are still permitted to wear civilian clothes when off duty. Shoes line up in neat rows under cots, ready for that inspection which may come unheralded at any time, and smartly visored hats come to rest on top of the cots, in the precise center of each pillow.

Gay chintz curtains at the window in one room came as a surprise after the starkly bare apertures in all the others we had seen. "Oh yes, the girls may put up their curtains, provided they keep them clean," said Lieutenant Bogdan. Christmas bells and holly graced many doors along the corridors, and a few rooms boasted be-tinsled Christmas trees with which the Waacs had cheered themselves over the holiday away from home.

Clean Rooms

The auxiliaries are responsible for cleaning corridors and washrooms as well as their own rooms. Each girl will have her turn at these details. "And we officers run our fingers over every imaginable spot where there might be dust," laughed Lieutenant Bogdan, suiting the action to the words as she passed a window ledge.

The auxiliaries can't say enough for Lieutenant Bogdan, incidentally. I gathered they would do anything for her. They look up to her as a Waac and as a woman. Her rank and her uniform detract in no way from her graciousness and good looks. She is their company commander and one of the first group of Waacs to be promoted. She received her promotion from third to second officer on Dec. 23. A graduate of Syracuse University, where she majored in sociology and minored in psychology, she was working in the Erie County Department of Social Welfare in Buffalo before she went to Fort Des Moines as an officer candidate.

She, in turn, appreciates the respect accorded her and is keenly interested in the welfare and progress of each member of the company. Already she and her fellow officers have sent five girls to officers' training school from the ranks. All auxiliaries have equal opportunity for promotion.

First Sergeant Cecelia Kenney was another for whom no one could say enough. Not only did I hear, "Sergeant Kenney, will you do this?", "Sergeant Kenney, will you do that?", but I heard her praises sung by officers and auxiliaries alike. And that, apparently, is something!

Right-hand "Man"

She is the commanding officer's right-hand "man," responsible to her for everything that happens at the quarters. She sees that her commands are carried out. "The company couldn't function without a good sergeant," explained Sergeant Kenney's commanding officer. "She must know everyone in the company personally and be able to win their respect. She must have good judgment, and be able to see a situation both from the officer's and the auxiliary's point of view. She can be of great assistance in making the officers think of the auxiliaries as individuals."

She is a boon to the officers in relieving them, much of the time, of having to "call down" the auxiliaries. "Were it not for the sergeant," Lieutenant Bogdan went on, "we would soon come to be thought of just as persons who gave commands and callings down. While the auxiliaries have to take those from the sergeant, they at the same time have an opportunity to know her in other ways, for she lives with them."

And what kind of a person by now were you picturing the sergeant in question to be? No tough "top" sergeant this one. A small girl and soft-spoken, with a New Orleans accent, you'd scarcely think she would fill this impressive bill. At least not until you'd seen her in action, as I did, rounding up girls for pictures, and checking on this or that item of information for her commanding officer. She carries out her orders in a quiet, yet forceful way. She was studying flying before she became a Waac and has two brothers in the service.

Coveted Job

First sergeant is the most coveted job in the Army, the girls told me. It is the highest rank next to a commissioned officer and is won purely through merit.

The work the Waacs are doing in Boston is a military secret, but whatever it is, all those I talked to are enthusiastic about it. Theoretically they are on call 24 hours a day, but actually they work eight hours with three hours of training, and have one day off a week. As they work in shifts, there are always some sleeping at the quarters.

Classes in drill and physical training are held at the Newsboys' Foundation under the supervision of the officers. Auxiliaries who have been physical training teachers help with the teaching and everyone has a chance at conducting drill.

"We encourage the girls to have hobbies," Lieutenant Bogdan said, "and we are trying to arrange for them to attend classes that may help them keep up their skills in their chosen fields of civilian work. The community here has been splendid in offering its resources."

A well organized, efficient, and happy lot, those Waacs!

By a Staff Photographer

At WAAC Headquarters in Boston City Club

Top: A typical room, with girls at attention for inspection. Left to right: Auxiliaries Robbie Holley, Jacksonville, Fla.; Nellavene Allman, Dubuque, Iowa; Stella Pietrzak, Chicago, Ill.; Belva Davis, Kansas City, Mo.; Mary Kees, Dallas, Texas; 1st Sgt. Cecelia Kenney, New Orleans, La.; 1st Lieut. Sophia J. Bogdan, Buffalo, N. Y. Center: How some of the girls decorated their rooms for Christmas. Back row, left to right: Auxiliaries Belva Davis, Marion Dion, Seattle, Wash.; Mary Kees; on the floor, Sergeant Kenney and Auxiliary Evelyn Ware, Birmingham, Ala. Lower: Auxiliaries Holley and Pietrzak prepare for inspection. The latter is "shining her brass."

Magazines for Men in Service The Gift of Camp Fire Girls

Camp Fire Girls of Greater Boston today gave a wonderful New Year's gift to Uncle Sam's servicemen who are stationed in the more isolated camps and forts along the New England coast. Nearly 100 subscriptions to popular magazines! The money for this welcome gift they earned themselves as part of their national war service project, "Serve by Saving."

The subscriptions were presented to John Heard, Vice-President of the Citizens' Committee for the Army and Navy, by Jean Brenton of Brighton and Virginia Cassassa of Everett, representing Camp Fire, Horizon Clubs, and Blue Bird groups in Arlington, Allston, Brighton, Boston, Brockton, Dorchester, Everett, Lynn, Melrose, Medford, Milton, Norfolk, Norwood, Newburyport, Pembroke, Roslindale, Roxbury, Sherborn, Somerville, Walpole.

This has been the girls' own project and they are enthusiastic about making their slogan "Spreading Cheer Through the Year" a reality to their brothers, fathers, relatives, and friends as well as to thousands of other men now serving in the armed forces.

One small group of girls earned their subscriptions by staying home from the movies and going without candy. Others collected and sold salvage materials and greeting cards, cared for children whose mothers are working in defense work.

The Sherborn Camp Fire Girls did such a good job destroying gypsy moth egg nests last fall they were paid $5 for their work in making their homes and town more livable. The girls voted to send their magazine subscription to Fort Ruckman, Nahant, where some have brothers in the service.

The Silas B. Anthony Horizon Club for Senior Camp Fire Girls in Brighton sold dozens of gay Christmas corsages. Through this project they were able to send a gift of magazine subscriptions and new books to Chaplain Edwin Anthony at the Naval Training School at Corpus Christie, Texas, where a new library is being started.

Sponsored by the Greater Boston Camp Fire Guardians' Association, the project has been endorsed by Major William B. Ayers, U. S. Army; Special Officers, First Corps Area; Navy Chaplain's Corps; the Citizens' Committee; U. S. O.; Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston. Greater Boston Camp Fire Girls is a United War Fund agency.

The subscription will be sent as a New Year's gift to camps and libraries where they will be made available to all the men, and will include the following: Seamen's Club of Boston; Navy Receiving Station Library, Boston; Camp Framingham; Harbor Defenses of Portland, Fort William, Maine; Harbor Defenses of Long Island Sound, Fort H. G. Wright, New York; Harbor Defenses of Narragansett Bay at Fort Adams, R. I.; U. S. Army Air Base, Presque Isle, Maine; Coast Guard, Buzzards Bay; Coast Guard Station at Truro; Fort Ruckman, Nahant; Lockwood Basin, East Boston; M. P. Camp Andover, Reading, Mass.

Families of Men In Service Invited

The Waban Woman's Club has invited the families of servicemen who have recently moved into the community to its meeting on January 4 at the Neighborhood Club at 1:30 p. m. Erika Mann, writer, lecturer, and daughter of Thomas Mann, will speak on "The Searchlight Through the Blackout." Mrs. Neil W. Swinton will be hostess at the tea, and Mrs. Dana M. Dutch and Mrs. Louis W. Arnold will pour.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

(Owing to the holiday there will be no Friday radiocasts of the news of The Christian Science Monitor.)

For Saturday, Jan. 2
12 Noon WMEX 1510kc

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Jan. 3

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Programs
For Friday, Jan. 1

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio to Put The Football Games on Air

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Columbia brings its listeners an exclusive play-by-play of the Orange Bowl football game from Miami, Florida, with Ted Husing and Jimmy Dolan describing the game between Boston College vs. Alabama, CBS-WEEI, 1:45 p. m.

Harry Wismer and Fort Pearson will give a play-by-play account on the Sugar Bowl game, BLUE-WHDH, 3:15 p. m., and Bill Stern and Ken Carpenter will cover the Rose Bowl game at Pasadena, Calif., NBC-WBZ, 4:45 p. m. Don Dunphy and Earl Harper will describe the Cotton Bowl double-header game, MBS-WNAC, 2 p. m.

"If They Come Tonight," a graphic description of America's precautions against enemy air raids, is presented in co-operation with the Office of Civilian Defense. James M. Landis, OCD head, opens the program, speaking from Washington, MBS - WNAC, 8:30 p. m.

The part Civilian Defense workers played during the Cocoanut Grove holocaust will be recounted by John J. Walsh, executive director of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, MBS-WNAC.

"The Master Map of America," a cavalcade of United States history, by Paul Woodbridge, will be dramatized on the Kate Smith Hour, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Saturday

Sponsored jointly by the Navy and the Yankee Network, "So You Want to be a Wave," a new weekly radio series, designed to tell New Englanders about the women's Naval Reserve through interviews and Question-Answer periods, will have its premiere Saturday, WNAC, 11:15 a. m. Guest speakers are Lt.-Commander John J. Lawless, aide to the Director of Naval Officer Procurement, Boston, also supervisor of the WAVE procurement program for New England; and Ensign McCormick, WAVE Recruiting Officer.

The Metropolitan Opera Company presents Wagner's "Lohengrin" with Lauritz Melchior in the title role; Norman Cordon, as King Henry; Astrid Varnay as Elsa; Alexander Sved as Telramund; Kirstin Thorborg as Ortrud; Mack Harrel as "The King's Herald." Eric Leinsdorf will conduct, BLUE-WHDH, 2 p. m.

Plastic Number Plates Made By General Electric

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 31—A plastic registration plate for 1943 motor trucks that will save 16,000 pounds of steel is the General Electric Company's immediate contribution to the war effort, it has been announced by Wallace G. Kittredge, Director of the Commercial Vehicle division of Massachusetts.

Faced with the problem of obtaining priority for steel in motor truck license plates, Mr. Kittredge appealed to the General Electric for a substitute material. And what he got not only will save the steel but it will reduce the postage bill for mailing the tabs by 75 per cent, Mr. Kittredge explained.

The new tab is manufactured of laminated phenolic compound which utilizes what printers call the "printed and molded process." This consists of placing printed sheets bearing the required design on resin-impregnated sheets of paper backed by suitable filler covered with a translucent sheet. The whole is bonded together under approximately 250 degrees temperature and 1,500 pounds of pressure.

The pressing process, which is finished in one single operation requiring only a few minutes, converts the impregnated sheets and the printed matter into a strong product having excellent weather resistance, it is said. After sawing and drilling, the tabs are ready for fastening to 1942 plates.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:50 p. m.—The Turn of the Year, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period, RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Colonel Walter Elliott. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:48 p. m.—Sheffield Transport Band. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—9:18 p. m.—Organ Recital. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ6, 9.58 meg., 41 m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Big Ben. Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 103 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

For Friday, January 1

London—6:30 p. m.—The War on Land. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Off the Record: GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—World Affairs: Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Peggy Desmond (syncopated piano solos). GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ6, 9.58 meg., 41 m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 103 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Radio Theatre: Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Connecticut Oil Expectancy 60 P. C. of Normal

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 31—"The first real pinch of the war,' as Lieut. Gov. Odell Shepard described the fuel oil shortage in Connecticut, made itself felt throughout the State this week. Oil stocks depleted by the below-zero temperatures of Christmas week had reached the danger point. There was no promise that the situation would be soon improved.

The uneasiness of private citizens about their chances of getting enough oil to last through a New England winter was borne out when Gov. Robert A. Hurley called the State's mayors and selectmen to a conference, proclaimed a "state of emergency" and appointed Wesley A. Sturges, administrator of the State Defense Council, as acting fuel administrator.

An estimate given the mayors and selectmen was that Connecticut might expect 60 per cent of its normal fuel requirements during the remainder of the winter, but Governor Hurley cautioned that even this amount should not be considered certain of delivery. It was, he said, the "maximum" attainable only under "perfect" conditions.

Conversion of more heating units from oil to coal was proposed as one step in meeting the situation, with plans under discussion for establishment of public "heateries" if the fuel shortage becomes more acute. Following the lead of Massachusetts, Connecticut would designate public buildings as places of refuge for families who could not keep their homes heated.

Conversion Appeal

Office of Price Administration Administrator Chester Bowles appealed to homeowners to hurry the conversion of their furnaces to coal. Half the stoves and furnaces now burning oil, he said, could be so converted and warned that cold houses could be avoided only if this "negligent 50 per cent" acts now to use the more plentiful fuel.

The Southern New England Telephone Company announced that it had converted furnaces in 24 office buildings in Connecticut from oil to coal and would save 18,550 barrels of oil this winter. Administrator Bowles commended the company. That oil would heat 1,300 private homes, he said.

Farm Labor Shrinks

The hired farm labor force of the state, reported P. L. Putnam, chairman of the State Defense Council's Farm Labor Committee, has shrunk 25 per cent during the past year. Half of those who have left the farms have gone into industrial jobs. A quarter of them have gone into the armed services. The others went to other employment. Five hundred farmers, answering a questionnaire, said they would hire a man at once if they could find one.

75,000 Workers Needed

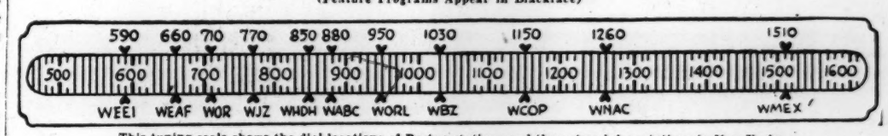
Connecticut factories, to meet the production schedules they have set up for 1943, will need 75,000 additional workers, said William G. Ennis, state director of the United States Employment Service, and this figure takes no account of expected severe demands of the Selective Service.

If labor needs are to be met at all, said Mr. Ennis, women, white collar workers and school children, in large numbers, must be recruited.

The Employment Service has 14,000 workers listed on its rolls as available for work, but the State director complained that many of these men and women have set up so many conditions as to the hours they will work or the type of work they are willing to do that they must be considered virtually unemployable.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum"	The Three R's: variety	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Popular Music
3:30	Hollywood: "Post"	Ted Malone: Book Talk	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Mass. Un. Extens'n Talk	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	Newscast	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	Charlie Spivak's Orch.
4:15	Del Castillo, organ	Air Express Music	Stella Dallas: sketch	Across the Footlights	Abe Lyman's Orchestra
4:30	Orange Bowl	Sugar Bowl Track Meet	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Bridgeport String Ensemble: P Foti, cond.	Freddie Slack's Orch.
4:45	News Program	Sugar Bowl; News	"Young Widder Brown"		Ella Fitzgerald, songs
5:00	The Victory Front	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Frankie Master's Orch.
5:15	Date Book; Follies	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee: Taxes	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman": sketch	Shep Fields' Orchestra
5:45	Ben Bernie's Show	"Captain Midnight": sk	'Front Page Farrell": sk	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Don Winslow": drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15	Song Shop, Bill Elliot	News; Dinner Concert	Talk: Cowboy songs	Press Roundup; Sports	Football & Bowling
6:30	Frazier Hunt, News	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Music; "Salute"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Col Stoopnagle: Marines	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Harry DeAngelis' Orch.	News of the World	Popular Music	News Service
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Abbott and Costello:	"Confidentially Yours"	Andre Kostelanetz Music
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	You and the War	Music: Chas. Laughton	Paul Decker's Orchestra	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Daytime Showcase:	Earl Godwin, news	Frank Morgan; Fanny	"1942 in Review"; dramatization of news events	"Fashions in Swing"
8:15	dramatizations	Lum 'n' Abner	Brice; H. Stafford; or.		Richard Salinger, news
8:30	Death Valley Days	All-Star Town Meeting	"Aldrich Family": drama	"1942 in Review": dramatization of news events	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:45	Death Valley; News	Treasury Hour: variety;	"Aldrich Family": drama		"What's Going On?"
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur program	Al Goodman's Orch.; songs; comedians; talks	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Janet Blair; Richard Haydn; Betty Hutton	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15				News Service	Classical Album
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Alvino Rey's Orchestra		Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Classical Album
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Orch.; Gracie Fields	Music Maids; Orch.	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Classical Album
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Raymond Clapper, news	News report, Defense
10:15	"The First Line"	"Wings to Victory";	orchestra; Elsie Janis	Treasury Star Parade	New Year's dance music
10:30	Walter Gross' Orch.	drama; orchestra	"Today's News in the	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
10:45	News; World War II	Sugar Bowl Preview	Making"; G. Clark	Cotton Bowl Football	Cab Calloway's Orch.
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Reggie Child's Orchestra	News; Songs of the Allies	News Service	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra	Newscast	What Can I Do?: drama	New Year's Eve Dance	Glen Miller's Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Roundup of Editors	Parade	Day's End: music
11:45	Music	Watch Night Service	Roundup of Editors	Dance Parade: Times Sq.	Day's End: News

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News of the World	Western Melodies	Musical program	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Gabriel Heatter, Int	Musical Program	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie": News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Music of Many Lands	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss Interviews	Musical program
8:45	Carl Moore: News	News: "Morning Notes"	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss Interviews	Musical program
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	"Breakfast Club"	Meet the Band	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Day of Prayer	"Breakfast Club"	"Big Sister": sketch	All Hail to You!	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Day of Prayer	"Breakfast Club"	Morning Moods: music	'Spotlight Revue': organ	Studio speaker
9:45	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Gene & Glenn	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	Valiant Lady	Morning Market Basket	"Aunt Jenny": sketch	News commentator	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Ray Porter, news	"The O'Neills": drama	Chet's Loft	Maddy Russell's
10:30	"Honeymoon Hill"	Salute to the New Year	"Helpmate": drama	Cheer Up Gang	"Shopping With Marie Mason"
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Salute to the New Year	Serial drama	Cheer Up Gang	
11:00	The Sophisticators	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch	New England Cupboard	"Kick-Conga"
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Organ recital, tenor
11:30	'Bright Horizons'	Air Express Music	"Snow Village": sketch	News; Yankee House	Christian Science Prgm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Day of Prayer	"David Harum" sketch	Party	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Concert Melodies
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Chet Gaylord, songs	Lodge and Dixie	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Civilian Defense; Music;	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: speakers; music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	'Baukage Talking': news	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Earl Wrightson, songs	U. S. Marine Band	Music Shop	Popular Music
1:30	"Vic and Sade": sk.	Air Express Music	U. S. Marine Band	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time, featuring
1:45	Orange Bowl game:	Ancient Songs of Our	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Jean Harper
2:00	Boston College-	Allies	"Light of the World"	Cotton Bowl football	Melody Mystery Contest,
2:15	University of Alabama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	game: Georgia Tech-	Melody Mystery Contest,
2:30		Air Express Music	"Guiding Light": drama	University of Texas	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Orange Bowl game:	Icecapade Interviews	Betty Crocker, talk	Cotton Bowl football	News Service
3:00	Boston College-	Air Express Music	"Mary Marlin": sketch	game: Georgia Tech-	Hawaiian Music
3:15	University of Alabama	Sugar Bowl football game	"Ma Perkins": sketch	University of Texas	Popular songs
3:30	Frazier Hunt	Message of Israel	'Pepper Young's Family'	Cotton Bowl football	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Orange Bowl game:	Sugar Bowl football	"Right to Happiness"	game: Georgia Tech-	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	B. C.-U. of Ala.	game	Backstage Wife: sketch	University of Texas	Artie Shaw's Orchestra,
4:15	News Service	Sugar Bowl football	Stella Dallas: sketch	Cotton Bowl football	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
4:30	United We Stand	game	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	game	Raymond Scott's Orch.
4:45	Mountain Music	Sugar Bowl football	Rose Bowl football game	East-West All-Star foot-	The Merry Macs
5:00	Victory Front	game	Rose Bowl football game	ball game	Dick Robertson's Orch.
5:15	Date Book; Follies	Sugar Bowl football	Rose Bowl football game	East-West All-Star foot-	Duke Ellington's Orch.
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	game	Rose Bowl football game	ball game	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra
5:45	Ben Bernie's Show	Sugar Bowl game	Rose Bowl football game	East-West All-Star foot-	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Don Winslow": drama	Rose Bowl football game	ball game	Dinner Music
6:15	'Today at Duncans'	News; Dinner Concert	Rose Bowl football game	News and	Bowling and Football
6:30	Walt Cassell's Songs	Dinner Concert	Rose Bowl football game	ball game	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Rose Bowl football game	East-West All-Star foot-	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports	Rose Bowl football game	ball game	March to Victory
7:15	'Our Secret Weapon'	Harry DeAngelis' Orch.	Rose Bowl football game	East-West All-Star game	News Service
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	'The Lone Ranger":	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Musical Rendezvous	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	western drama	Lou: music	John Barry, comment	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	Horace Heidt's Orch.
8:15	music; comedy;	Dinah Shore, in person	Graham F. Black's Or.	News Service	News Service
8:30	guests	'Those Good Old Days':	"Information, Please!":	'If They Come Tonight,'	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:45	Kate Smith; News	Guy Nineties Show	Clifton Fadiman, m. e.	James M. Landis, talk	Excursions in Science
9:00	"Playhouse": drama	"Gangbusters": sketch	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15	"Playhouse": drama	"Gangbusters": sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	Classical Album
9:30	"That Brewster	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Party: Louise Massey;	Double or Nothing; quiz	Classical Album
9:45	Boy": serial	Orch.; Gracie Fields	vocalists; Charles Lyon	show; W Compton, m.c.	Classical Album
10:00	"Caravan"; Lanny	Meet Your Navy	"People Are Funny";	John B Hughes, news	Bruins - Detroit hockey
10:15	Ross; Georgia	Meet Your Navy	quiz show; guests	Arc Kassell's Orchestra	game
10:30	Gibbs; Herb Shriner; orchestra	John Gunther, news	World's Most Honored	Paul Schubert, news	Hockey game; News
10:45		Men, Machines, Victory	Music: M. Piastro, con.	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
11:00	News; World War II	Reggie Child's Orchestra	News; Songs of the Allies	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra	Newscast	What Can I Do?: drama	Dance orchestra	Lucky Millinder's Orch.
11:30	Chick Floyd's Or-	"Let's Dance"	Music You Want	"Music Without Words"	Day's End; News
11:45	chestra	Sportscast; News	Music You Want	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	News; Garden Talk	"The Servicemen's Hop"	"The Creightons Are	Studio speaker	Adele Baily, stories
11:15	American Stories	"The Servicemen's Hop"	Coming": comedy	You Want to Be a Wave?	Melody for Meditation
11:30	'Let's Pretend': dr.	Ice Stars' Interview	Coast Guard on Parade	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45	'Let's Pretend': dr.	Air Express Music	Coast Guard on Parade	U. S. Army Band	News report
12:00	Theater of Today:	News Service	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	C. Frank; B. Cain	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Man on the Farm; News	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Man on the Farm: News	Civilian Defense; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood": drama	Hour: talk; music	Dave Rose's Or.: drama	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Country Journal	Air Express Music	"Pan-American Holiday"	News Service	Council for Democracy,
1:15	Country Journal	Consumer talk	"Pan-American Holiday"	Coast Guard on Guard	Italian Melodies
1:30	News Service	Meet the Band	All Out for Victory	News; Choir	Parade of Bands
1:45	Radio Bulletin	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
2:00	News; Of Men and	Metropolitan Opera:	Musical Matinee, Dr.	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Books; guests	Wagner's "Lohengrin";	Frank Black, conductor	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	"Spirit of '43"	Lauritz Melchior; Nor-	Musical Matinee	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	"Favorite Songs"
2:45	"Spirit of '43"	man Cordon: Astrid	Network program	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	News Service
3:00	United We Stand	Varnay; Kirstin Thor-	Golden Melodies: string	Concert Orchestra	Hawaiian Music
3:15	United We Stand	borg; Alexander Sved;	ensemble	Concert Orchestra	Popular songs
3:30	Hello from Hawaii	Mack Harrell; Eric	News; Charles Dant's	Bobby Sherwood's Orch.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Hello from Hawaii	Leinsdorf, cond.	Orchestra	Bobby Sherwood's Orch.	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	Matinee at Meadow-	Metropolitan Opera:	Matinee in Rhythm	Barron Elliott's Orch.	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
4:15	brook: dance orch.	Wagner's "Lohengrin"	Matinee in Rhythm	Barron Elliott's Orch.	Andrews Sisters
4:30	Washington report.	Metropolitan Opera:	Music of the Americas	Sports Matinee	Glen Gray's Orchestra
4:45	News Program	Wagner's "Lohengrin"	Music of the Americas	Sports Matinee	Dinah Shore, songs; rec.
5:00	Cleveland Orchestra,	Metropolitan Opera:	Dramatization	Navy Bulletin Board	Teddy Powell's Orchestra
5:15	Dr. Artur Rodzinski, conductor	Wagner's "Lohengrin";	Dramatization	with Charlie Spivak's	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
5:30		Opera; Orchestra	Three Suns Trio	Orchestra	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
5:45	Cleveland Orchestra	Dance Orchestra	Interviews; commentary	Navy Bulletin Board	News reports
6:00	News comments	Newscast; Concert	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15	Song Shop	Dinner Concert	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports Program
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Message of Israel	Sports; Ramin & Bauer	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Message of Israel	News Service

Austin Appears Winning Anti-Isolationist Fight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, who appears to be winning against the isolationist pressure to depose him as Assistant Republican Leader of the Upper House, is strongly urging that the United States begin immediate negotiations with all the 29 United Nations to determine the vital and controversial questions of the future peace.

This peace will be made successful, according to Senator Austin, only if it is given a spiritual foundation, only if it is the result of divine guidance and prayers of the people.

With respect to the efforts of a bloc of Republican isolationists to force the Vermont Senator from his post as Deputy G. O. P. leader, because of his international views, indications today were that he would continue in his strategic and influential position. Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, Republican Leader of the Senate, has let it be known that he intends to re-name Senator Austin as his assistant, although the outcome cannot be considered safe until the Republican organization meeting Jan. 4.

Shows No Compromise

Meanwhile, Senator Austin is certainly showing no disposition to compromise his outspoken and clear-cut judgment on foreign policy to temper the isolationist campaign against him.

"Believing that the present war cannot end by an agreement between totalitarian nations constituting the Axis, and the United Nations, I hold that one of the most important reasons for advancing to a firm position intellectually, economically, politically and spiritually, is that a grave test of the morale of our American people is coming," he declared in a nation-wide broadcast last night.

As illustrations of the urgency and need to bring about an advance agreement among the United Nations, Senator Austin mentioned six major problems which ought to be examined. These, he explaintd, do not embrace all of the problems but they indicate the wisdom of planning ahead:

1. The commerce of the world will be carried on in ever-growing ratio by the great airlines of the world. Practically every great treaty power, excepting the United States, has determined its policy. Our commercial international carriers by air are being used by the Government under nothing but a war policy. The location of bases on the islands of all of the oceans, and the control of them in peace after the war, will be important from the point of view of both military strategy, and civilian service to mankind.

Other Problems Press

2. The questions involved in our American policies of tariff and immigration already press upon us for consideration. Men and women are asking the question: to what extent shall we let down the protective walls of these venerable institutions in response to benevolent instincts toward the down-trodden and suffering of the earth, or as the net remainder of keen conflict of negotiation respecting trade?

3. Which type of government is better for humanity, and particularly for the orderly conduct on international relations, a union, a federation, a league or a council?

4. Should the institution of peace be one central world government, or should it be multiform with reference to geographical regions and ethnic considerations.

5. What form of protection is the United Nations to give to small nations aspiring to independence during the period of their probation? Shall it be like that benevolent government of the Philippine Islands? Shall it be like the mandates which followed World War I. Or shall it be some form of international trusteeship in which no one nation shall be able to exploit such a country through the trusteeship intended for its protection?

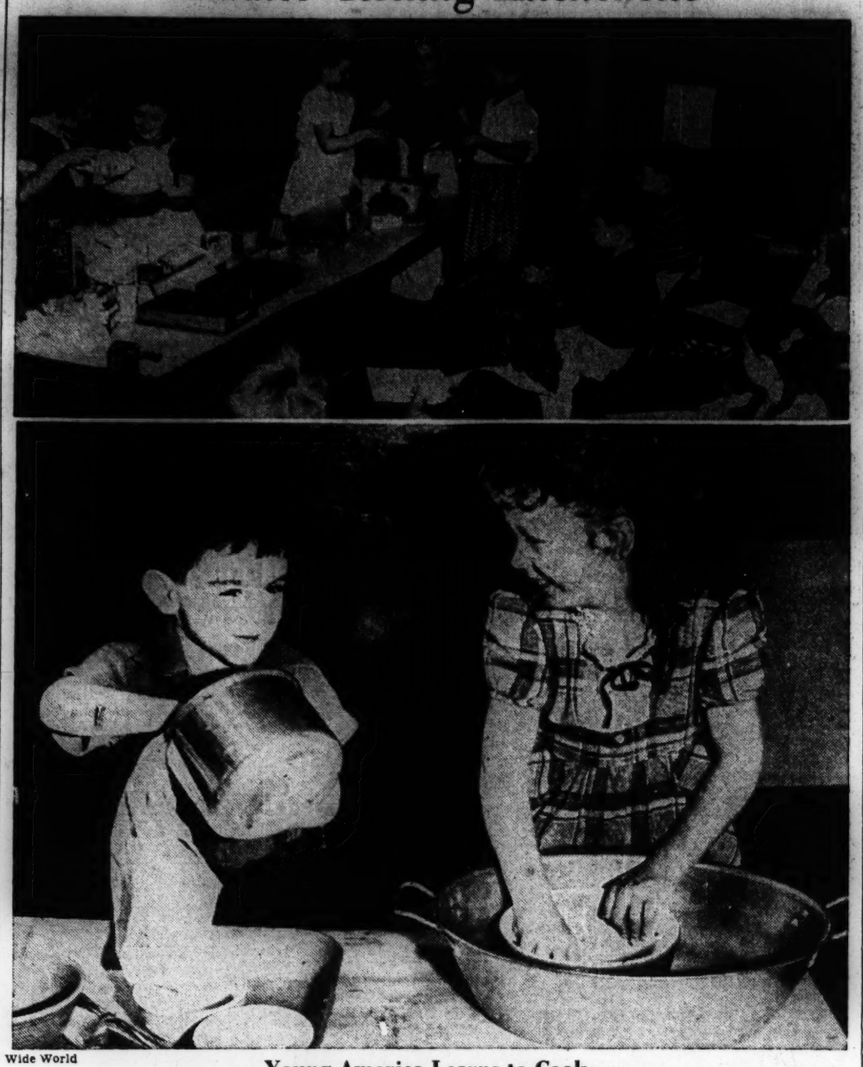
How Shall Policing Be Done?

6. Who shall maintain the armed forces required for supremacy over any aggressor? Do you have an opinion whether collective security could be best maintained by regional unions in agreement to fight jointly against aggression? Shall the policing of the ensuing peace be done by an international military organization, or shall we provide for policing an individual country by the armed forces of its opponent which may have an interest in the political or ideological future of that country?

"It is my conviction," Senator Austin told the nation, "that the United States should feel encouraged to undertake the great and difficult service of leadership in the negotiations among the Allies. The relations which have been established thus far during this war through basic agreements under the Lend-Lease Act, through the joint proclamation of Britain and the United States known as the Atlantic Charter, and through the agreement of union itself among the 29 members of the United Nations, have already formalized a union. Does anyone doubt that the progress made is directly due to the common danger and mutual interest which the operations of war create.

"I believe that it is important for us to conduct further negotiations while this interest is such an impelling cause for harmony."

Kiddies' Rolling Kitchenette



Wide World

Young America Learns to Cook

Upper: What with mother and dad both toiling on the war production front or serving in the WAAC's and Armed Forces, it's only natural that the children should be doing their own cooking. So that five- and six-year-old boys and girls may find their own way about the gas stove and ice box, two traveling kitchenettes visit Seattle schools and teach children in the kindergarten and primary grades the rudiments of cooking. The rolling kitchens are loaded by the Washington State Dairy Council which says the youngsters not only learn the facts of nutrition but also acquire fine lifetime habits. This photo shows five junior cooks at work. Two girls at the left are preparing a batch of stuff which the trio at the right will cook. The rest of the class looks on and says "yum-yum, we hope it's fudge." Lower: Dishwashing can be fun, too—even in school. While blonde and curly-haired Mary Frances Breshears washes, Dicky Vacca dries.

Four Negroes Found Guilty Of Sedition

NEW YORK, Dec 31 (AP)—Four Negro members of the Ethiopian-Pacific movement, one of whom was quoted as saying he would have President Roosevelt picking cotton "after Japan wins," have been convicted of sedition and conspiracy to commit it, and may be sentenced to as many as 40 years in prison each.

After deliberating four-and-one-half hours yesterday, a Federal court jury convicted Leonard Robert Jordan, described as the "Black Hitler" who founded the movement; Lester Eugene Holness, James Henry Thornhill, and the Rev. Ralph Green Best. The Jury, three of whose members were Negroes, recommended leniency for the Rev. Mr. Best.

Joseph Harterey, white, pleaded guilty before the trial. He and the others will be sentenced Jan. 11.

The defendents were charged specifically with using the movement as a cover for Axis propaganda, advising Negroes to refuse to fight for the United States and to impede enlistments in the armed forces.

Government witnesses testified that the defendants had said at meetings that "the Negroes' future lies with Japan" and that "Allied claims of victory are complete lies."

It was testified that Mr. Jordan shouted at one meeting:

"After Japan wins I will have President Roosevelt picking cotton and I will ride around in a rickshaw pulled by Stimson and Knox."

Other testimony brought out that the men urged American soldiers to start "whispering campaigns" in their outfits, and after the fall of Singapore, toasts were pledged to the Rising Sun, it was testified. Negroes were told, witnesses said, that Japan was winning the war and would free the Negro race.

The defendants claimed they were trying to better the economic status of American Negroes and to end racial discrimination. They denied they were attempting to interefere with the nation's war effort.

Navy Plane Crash Kills 7 in West

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Dec. 31 (AP)—Crash of a Navy patrol bomber in the Salton Sea, Imperial Valley, killing seven men and injuring the other two members of the crew, was reported last night by the eleventh Naval District.

Those killed were:

Lieut. William O. Carlson, plane commander, Seattle, Wash.

Lieut. Jack E. Brenner, pilot, Coronado, Calif.

Ensign J. Douglas Simmons III, pilot; Cleveland, Miss.

W. A. Morgan, Aviation Chief Machinist's Mate, San Diego, Calif.

Louis J. Hanlon, Aviation Machinist's Mate First Class, Coronado, Calif.

J. W. Jones, Aviation Ordnanceman Second Class; Utica, N. Y.

J. J. O'Connor, Aviation Radioman Third Class, Denver, Colo.

Injured were Ensign William R. Pharr of Clarksdale, Miss., and Frank J. Pankiewicz, Aviation Radioman Third Class, of St. Joseph, Mo.

Nine Persons Missing In Syracuse Hotel Fire

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 31 (AP)—Firemen continued pouring streams of water early today on the smouldering ruins of the Empire Hotel block and a bus terminal, 24 hours after the buildings, housing 16 stores, were destroyed by a $1,000,000 fire costing one fatality and possibly nine more.

None of nine missing hotel occupants had been accounted for, but Police Chief William E. Rapp expressed hope some of them may not have been in the hotel at the time of the fire.

Civilian Need in Africa Imperils Allied Effort

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—Failure to include big shipments of food and clothing for inhabitants of North Africa in the original expeditionary plans was a dangerous mistake which is assuming major military importance, according to Milton Eisenhower, Associate Director of the Office of War Information.

Just returned to Washington from a trip to North Africa, where he spent two weeks at the headquarters of his brother, Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, he predicted serious trouble by the first of February unless the poverty and destitution of the civil population is remedied.

Clothing, wheat, meat and sugar for the civilians are just as important to the success of the Anglo-American campaign in Africa as ammunition for the troops at the front line, according to Mr. Eisenhower, who painted a picture of a population which welcomed the arrival of American and British troops with hopefulness but have now lapsed into apathy which can turn into hostility unless energetic steps are taken to make them feel that the arrival of Allied troops means something better for them.

The results of failure to meet this danger "might seriously hamper military operations," he said.

The clothing situation was so serious that completely naked people are seen while those with only a loincloth for covering are a common sight. The Vichy Regime had stripped Africa as Germany had stripped France with this destitution as the result. Shops were empty. Money could buy nothing. But when an American soldier was ready to trade clothing he found an immediate and avid market.

Mr. Eisenhower related the case of one soldier whose only tradeable commodity was an empty duffel bag. At first the African native with whom he wished to do business could see no merit in the duffel bag. But the soldier cut holes big enough for legs out of the bottom and demonstrated its usefulness as a substitute pair of trousers. The deal was promptly concluded.

This destitution provides a fertile field for hostile propaganda from German sources in Tunis and from French Fascist sources which flourished in Africa under the Vichy regime.

"Some of the food earmarked for that area by the Lend-Lease Administration has arrived, but much more is needed," Eisenhower said.

Next to the dangers inherent in the shortage of clothing and food, Mr. Eisenhower placed African mud next on the list of obstacles to successful consolidation of the Allied military position in Africa. He said the rainy season is on now operating with an almost universal lack of drainage facilities to convert North Africa into a sea of "nice, yellow molasses." Even the hard surfaced roads are under water because of lack of drainage.

Touhy Not to Face U. S. Draft Charge

CHICAGO, Dec. 31 (AP)—Government officials decided yesterday to send Roger Touhy and his confederates to prison without trying them on Federal charges of violating the Selective Service Law.

United States Attorney J. Albert Woll announced that the prisoners, with the possible exception of Basil "the Owl" Banghart, would be returned to the Stateville, Ill., Penitentiary.

Touhy, Banghart, and five others stormed out of the prison in a sensational break Oct. 9, but all have been recaptured or killed. Two of the fugitives, James O'Connor and St. Clair McInerney, were killed in a battle with Federal agents the night of Dec. 28. Touhy, Banghart, and Edward Darlak were seized yesterday. William Stewart was caught here and Mathew Nelson in Minneapolis earlier in the month.

Mr. Woll explained on Federal prosecution was planned on charges that the men failed to notify their draft boards of a change in address when they fled from prison because they were under virtual life terms in Stateville.

Taft Demands Full Airing Of War Agencies

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—A thoroughgoing investigation of the expenditure of war appropriations was proposed today by Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, in response to President Roosevelt's declaration that Congress must decide where to make economies in the new budget.

While Senators Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, and Milland E. Tydings (D) of Maryland predicted Congress would accept Mr. Roosevelt's "challenge" to trim ordinary government expenditures, Senator Taft said he thought the time had arrived to go much further by shaking down some of the war agencies to see if economies could be made in that field.

"The War Production Board has 19,000 employees and probably could do a much more efficient job if it were reorganized and had about 5,000 fewer workers," Senator Taft told reporters. "Similarly, the Office of Price Administration has 40,000 employees and it's likely that a lot of them are falling over each other's feet.

"It's up to Congress now not only to limit nonwar expenditures, but to see to it that war expenditures are made efficiently," he declared.

Agreeing with Senator Taft, Republican leader Charles McNary of Oregon said he thought there was no doubt that Congress would exhibit a tough attitude toward extravagance anywhere it might be found and Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma said that as a member of the Appropriations Committee he would not vote for any more blanket authorizations or appropriations.

"If the agencies don't know what they want the money for, they can wait until they find out," he declared.

President Roosevelt told his press conference Tuesday that it was hard to determine where war expenditures left off and nonwar expenditures began. For that reason, he said, the legislators would have to decide which functions of Government should be maintained.

McNutt Advisers Meet First Time

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Nine members of the 10-man committee named to advise War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt on utilization of colleges in the war program held their first meeting yesterday.

The committee, headed by Owen D. Young, Acting Board Chairman of General Electric Company, is to counsel Mr. McNutt on procedure to be followed in selecting and using colleges for specialized training for the armed forces and for the war industries and essential civilian activities, Mr. McNutt said.

Actual selection of the colleges for the program will be made by another committee, composed of three representatives each from the Amy, Navy, and Manpower Commission.

Ravenscroft Commands 11th Naval District

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Dec. 31 (AP)—Capt. George M. Ravenscroft, chief of staff of the 11th Naval District, assumes acting command of the District today, succeeding Rear Admiral Ralston S. Holmes who retires.

Railway Reforms in Mexico Delayed by Labor Disputes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A complex labor problem which, if not immediately solved, could seriously interfere with the rehabilitation program projected for the Mexican National Railways in the recent railway agreement between the United States and Mexico has been set off by railway administration proposals for drastic reorganization of the labor contract provisions for more efficient operation.

The Syndicate of Railway Workers has rejected the 27-point plan of reorganization submitted it as an open letter by the Administration of the government-owned system. The Syndicate claims that acceptance of the proposals would mean loss of important rights acquired during the Revolutionary years. Though pledging their desire to co-operate in the program, the workers maintain this can be given without sacrifice of rights. The Syndicate answer was given in another open letter in which each of the 27 points was treated separately, and rejected. The case is now up for arbitration in the Labor Court.

The Administration plan asks for far-reaching changes in the existing collective labor contract between the Syndicate and Railway Administration. The plan would give greater control to the Administration now almost powerless, eliminate concessions to labor which have resulted in loss of manpower, money and efficiency, introduce more stringent discipline and in general give the National Railways of Mexico a jacking-up they have not had since before the Mexican Revolution in 1910.

Extra Wartime Strain

The attempts to improve the operation of the system—whose operation has been notoriously inefficient—are in accordance with Mexico's promise in the recent accord to see that such improvements were made. This is in return for the financial and technical aid the United States is offering to bring the lines to adequate condition to handle the extra wartime strain created by the movement of strategic materials from Mexico to the United States.

The technical body, known as The U. S. Railway Commission, is already at work here, headed by O. M. Stevens. The work is continuing although the position the Syndicate will ultimately take will undoubtedly affect the course the commission will pursue. Though the concessions the workers have been asked to make are great, and though the initial answer has been negative, it is hoped in many quarters that an understanding will be reached.

The present position of the Syndicate, though in its immediate aspects an internal problem, can pose a difficult international situation on several counts if maintained.

On the part of Mexico, it compromises the Government which has committed itself to greater efficiency in the railways. The director of the government-owned system, Margarito Ramirez, is an appointee of the President of the Republic, so the concessions Labor have been asked to make have high official backing it may be assumed.

In the event no settlement could be reached peaceably, the possibility of militarizing the lines has been suggested; but this would be done only as a last resort and with great reluctance because it would probably antagonize not only the railroad workers but labor as a whole.

The United States for its part is in great need of the strategic materials, especially the minerals and metals, which Mexico is supplying. The Mexican National Railways are also a vital link to Central American sources of supplies which must now be transported through Mexico by rail because of paralysis in ocean traffic. Despite its dependence on the Mexican Railways in these respects, however, the United States will hesitate to finance any program not guaranteed by dependable operation and administration.

While it is agreed by all that the rehabilitation of the railroads should not be utilized to deprive the workers of just rights, even liberal laborites admit that the railway syndicate has enjoyed privileges detrimental to the system.

Exchange of Blame

For a number of years now the blame for the unfortunate condition of the Mexican National Railways has been kicked back and forth between the workers and the Administration. The Administration has charged that the workers were getting exorbitant salaries, and were guilty of negligence and misuse of their rights. The workers, time after time, and again in the answer of the Syndicate to the 27-point plan, have denied responsibility for the situation, pinning the blame on the management, which was getting, they said, the bulk of the salary allotment.

The present dispute is therefore only one in a long line which dates back through the Revolutionary regimes. The railways have been a contentious issue in all recent governmental administrations, and the task of putting them in order now is one of the most sizable facing the Avila Camacho administration.

The deficit of the National Railways has reached 1,516,000,000 pesos, or about $301,200,000, according to a figure recently published in "Excelsior." It is well known that the bad management, indifferent operation, and general exploitation of the system by both workers and administration during much of the post-Revolutionary period has led to steady deterioration of roadbeds, of locomotive and rolling stock, and to numerous train accidents which have not helped the reputation of the system.

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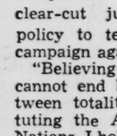

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Caucasus Drive Imperils Germans

Continued from Page 1

snow-piled battlefront between Moscow and the Latvian border.

Elista, Capital of the Kalmyck area, it was said in Moscow, was threatened from the northwest, north, and east with Russian forces at one place within 10 miles of the town.

This was the first Russian acknowledgment that the Germans had captured Elista in their drive toward the Caspian Sea late last fall. Previously Moscow had not disclosed the extent of the penetration into the barren Kalmyck. Elista is 165 miles south of Stalingrad, 110 miles southeast of Kotelnikovsk, and 175 miles west of Astrakhan, at the Volga delta on the Caspian Sea.

Reports from this front, where the Russians reported the capture of 13 more villages, said Remontnoe, 40 miles northwest of Elista, fell after several hours of fighting, and Triotskoe, 10 miles north of Elista, was seized in a thrust so swift the Germans had no time to remove arms or ammunition.

The general lines of the drive across the Kalmyck steppe indicated that the next major objective may be Salsk, 110 miles southwest of Kotelnikovski and 130 miles west of Elista.

Occupation of Salsk would cut a rail line running northwest to Rostov—and that railway is one of the lifelines of the German Army in the Caucasus.

Midway between Elista and Salsk is a 50-mile-long lake which would be a major barrier during the spring and summer, but which is a scant obstacle in the winter when it is frozen.

Battered Destroyer Sails 3,000 Miles

By the Associated Press

Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Dec. 31

Using a false stern and a jury rudder fashioned of telephone poles, the destroyer McFarland steamed more than 3,000 miles from the Solomons to Pearl Harbor to report it had sunk a Japanese submarine and shot down four dive bombers.

The four planes were among nine which attacked the destroyer and blew off a large section of its stern. Despite the assault the little ship, which has been converted into an aircraft tender, carried out its mission, delivering a full load of aviation gasoline, torpedoes, and bombs to Guadalcanal and taking off a large number of the island's wounded.

Berlin Radio Tries To Minimize Losses

The Berlin Radio broadcast a Transocean account attempting to minimize the Russian winter offensive for the German people.

This Nazi version said that "in the steppe region south of the Don it became necessary to withdraw systematically some of our foremost strong points," and tacitly acknowledged that sizable German forces on the Stalingrad front were "operating far in the rear of the Soviets." This was as close as the Germans have come to admitting that large forces have been cut off and pocketed.

Transocean sought to develop the idea that the Russian offensive this winter was of less force than that of last winter. It said the Russian Command this winter had been forced to restrict its offensive to certain sectors.

Actually, this winter the Russians are on the attack northwest of Moscow in at least two sectors of the Central Front, southwest of Voronezh into the Ukraine, in the Middle Don north of Rostov, and on a wide front in the Caucasus. Last year the Russian counterstrokes were delivered almost entirely before Moscow and in the Donets Basin.

High lighting the importance of the Russian drive toward Elista and its threat to the German armies in the Northern Caucasus was a dispatch to Pravda, Communist Party newspaper, which told of spirited action in the Western Caucasus near Tuapse, Black Sea port.

Fighting in bad weather, which has seen roads and paths washed away, the Russians have killed upwards of 3,000 German officers and men northeast of Tuapse, the dispatch said.

The latest communiqué, detailing successes for the Red Army on all fronts, told of tank-supported Nazi counterattacks in the Middle Don battles and of waves of Germans thrown at the Russians as many as 10 times in a struggle west of Rzhev, on the Central Front.

In each case, the war bulletin said, the attackers were forced to retire with heavy losses. The Germans lost 500 men in the battle near Rzhev, it asserted.

North Africa:

French Driven Back By German Armor

A Reuters dispatch reaching London said French forces in the Pont-du-Fahs section of Tunisia had withdrawn under the pressure of German armor from some advanced position 30 miles southwest of Tunis, but added that they had established new lines in hilly terrain where Nazi mechanized forces could not operate.

The Fighting French in London said a communiqué from Colonel le Clerc's Lake Chad headquarters announced that "our motorized forces continue their advance in the Southern Fezzan" in a cross-desert push which has carried into Libya some 550 miles south of Tripoli.

This force, moving for weeks over desert terrain, is now 800 miles or more north of Lake Chad, Fighting French base.

The latest communiqué from Cairo said "yesterday there was nothing to report except patrol activity from our troops in contact with the enemy west of Wadi Bei el Chebir," 180 miles from Tripoli It added that eight German Messerschmitts had been shot down Wednesday over the Libyan battlefront by British fighters without a single loss.

In London, a military source who could not be identified by name said there was no indication yet whether General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces would make their next stand at Beurat el Hsun, just beyond Wadi Bei el Chebir.

There was no definite evidence yet that Marshal Rommel's main force had pulled on through Tripoli toward Tunisia, he added.

This ource also advised against placing too much credence in reports heard here that an American column was pushing deep into Southern Tunisia toward Gabes to cut off Marshal Rommel's line of withdrawal.

A Reuters report said that an American force was within 40 miles of Gabes.

The military source said patrol activity might have led to the report of an advance in strength in this sector.

Casablanca Bombed, Morocco Radio Says

The Morocco Radio reported that a few bombs were dropped on the Allied port of Casablanca, on the Atlantic coast of Africa, causing some casualties and damage.

There was no immediate confirmation of this long-range bombing from other sources, and no further details were given.

The Algiers Radio said Axis planes bombed the Algerian ports of Bone and Philippeville, but said damage was slight.

CBS relayed a British broadcast quoting the Morocco Radio as reporting that continued Allied air attacks on Tunis had made the airdrome there "completely unusable," and had closed the harbor of La Goulette to Axis shipping.

In Cairo, Brig. Gen. Victor H. Strahm, Chief of Staff of the Ninth United States Army Air Force, said American heavy bombers along with the Royal Air Force in North Africa had been concentrated for the past month against Axis supplies and supply concentrations.

"We are making it tough for him (the enemy) to get anything in, and we will make it tougher for him to get anything out when that time comes," the General said.

Another contingent of American soldiers has landed in Dakar, French West Africa, the Morocco Radio reported.

This was the third American group reported to have reached this strategic Allied outpost on the vital ferrying route from South America.

Ready to Tell It to the Japanese

Associated Press from United States Marine Corps

Marines Take No Chances on Guadalcanal Island

A front-line United States Marine Corps battle station on Guadalcanal in the Solomons. An occupant of the tent has placed his rifle and two hand grenades—circled—close to the dugout, just in case any Japanese come close.

French Showered With Nazi Leaflets

By the Associated Press

On the Tunisian Front, Dec. 28. Delayed

Germany is using one of the oldest tricks of war—leaflet raids — in unsuccessful attempts to persuade French soldiers to abandon the Allied banner.

The leaflets carry the seal of the Nazi commander in Tunisia and promise immediate reparation of French soldiers who present them in surrender to German forces.

Tunisian French, who witnessed the looting of food and agricultural products in the country before the Allies arrived, got a laugh from the leaflet suggestion to bring mess tins and spoons.

RAF Rules Air:

British Ministry Makes 1942 Report

The Royal Air Force and Allied air forces have gained superiority over the Luftwaffe on all fronts in 1942, the British Air Ministry announced, and an RAF commentator added that as Allied air strength has grown the enemy's has deteriorated.

A commentator said the RAF now is stronger than the German and Italian air forces combined, and that it has increased 33⅓ per cent in size during the past 12 months.

As examples of Germany's need for "raiding" one department of its air force to bolster others, the commentator mentioned that Germany had had to convert Ju-88 bombers into night fighters, press bombers into service as air transports and shipping escorts, and "comb out" the Luftwaffe's rear echelons, reserve pools, and trainings schools to supply the front lines.

The front will be the last place where weakness will become evident, he said, but signs of waning air power, especially in relation to the rapidly growing Allied air forces, is a good sympton of the general decline through the Axis' whole military structure.

This commentator said the air transports used by the Nazis to supply the Tunisian front were less efficient than ships, along with the emergency use of bombers to protect shipping, he said, this indicated the inroads made on the enemy's Mediterranean merchant ship air strength.

As two outstanding examples of Germany's inability to muster enough air strength to attain its goals, he cited the failure at Stalingrad and the insufficient air power to bomb the Eighth Army out of existence and thus prevent its resurgence after its retreat to El Alamein, Egypt, last June.

In its review of the year's operations, the Air Ministry reported that the RAF Coastal Command alone made 300 attacks in the campaign against the U-boats, forcing the undersea raiders to "spend much of their time submerged, with their stingers drawn."

Planes of the Coastal Command flew 25,000,000 miles, making 12,000 antisubmarine patrols and 14,000 attacks on enemy shipping.

The Air Ministry asserted that, together with the Navy, the Air Command had scored one of the most important victories of the year, however unspectacular, in the "greatest submarine hunt of the war"—over the Bay of Biscay while Allied armadas of 850 ships were en route to North Africa.

As a result of this victory, the Air Ministry said, no Allied ship was attacked until after the armadas had passed Gibraltar.

Major developments of the year listed in the review included "saturation" night raids over Axis territory, precision day bombing by United States Flying Fortresses, and conversion of the fighter arm into an offensive weapon.

American-built Mustangs of the Army Co-operation Command "revolutionized" the tactical use of supporting aircraft so much that "one man did the job of two," and maximum speed became something near 400 miles an hour, the review stated.

Flying Fortresses Used New Technique

Offensive sweeps across the English Channel changed in character during the year when the fast and heavily armed Flying Fortress bombers became operational. "They fly faster and farther than our own light bombers previously used in daylight sweeps," the Air Ministry said, "and they are well able to look after themselves."

Shortly before the review was made public it was announced that United States heavy bombers on a 600-mile round trip had bombed Germany's large submarine pen and docks at Lorient, from which U-boats prey on Atlantic shipping, while hundreds of Allied fighters made diversionary sweeps over France.

Three bombers were lost in the raid, the fourth this month for the heavy planes, but an undetermined number of enemy fighters which attempted to intercept the raiders over Lorient were reported destroyed.

The German Radio in a broadcast beamed to the United States said seven Flying Fortresses were shot down Wednesday over the western French coast. In a broadcast directed toward England, it said seven "British bombers" were downed.

A joint British and American communiqué said details of the aerial battle over the target were "not yet available."

German raiders dropped bombs at a place in East Anglia and caused some damage, a joint communiqué of the Ministries of Air and Home Security announced. No casualties were reported.

Casualties:

Total for U. S. Listed as 56,075

The nation's slain, wounded, and missing in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard since Pearl Harbor now total 20,397.

The casualty list reached the new figure with the Navy's announcement Wednesday night of the names of 1,590. The list covers casualties reported to next of kin from Dec. 1 to Dec. 15 inclusive.

Thus, the latest announced total of casualties for the armed services was increased to 56,075, the Army in its last official report of Dec. 7 having announced 2,009 fatalities, 3,332 wounded, 30,119 missing, 112 prisoners, and 106 interned.

The Navy's new losses, made available for general publication for the first time, resulted mostly from direct action with the enemy. They included, however, men lost in accidents at sea and in the air while on wartime duties.

Four hundred and four were listed as dead; 631 wounded, and 555 missing. Some of those in the latter classification, the Navy said, may have been rescued at sea and landed at isolated sots or reached localities without facilities for communication with naval authorities.

Total casualties of the Navy, Marines and Coast Guard are 5,909 slain, 3,441 wounded, and 11,047 missing.

Burma:

British Bombers Raid Two Bases

Royal Air Force bombers made a daylight attack Wednesday on Kyanktaw in Western Burma and followed with an assault on the port of Akyab, a British communiqué issued in New Delhi announced.

There was no mention of the British troops which have been pushing down the coast toward Akyab and which were last reported operating in the vicinity of Rathedaung, 25 miles northwest of Akyab.

Buna:

Wedge Is Deepened In Japanese Lines

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced that the Japanese were being forced into an ever-narrowing area near Buna in New Guinea.

"On the left, our troops have driven their wedge to the sea and split the enemy defense zones," a communiqué said. "On the right an attack with tanks broadened and deepened the wedge, capturing much equipment, including three-inch naval guns, antiaircraft guns, and machine guns."

The communiqué called the ground action "tireless local assaults."

The Allied wedge head was lodged on several hundred yards of beach between Buna Mission and Giropa Point, thus effectively isolating the Japanese garrisons at those points.

The Allied Air Force also ranged over the strong Japanese base at Rabaul, New Britain, in a dawn attack Wednesday to lay 500-pound bombs directly on two vessels of from 8,000 to 10,000 tons each and to hit an 8,000 ton transport in an attack at mast-height.

The communiqué said that intense antiaircraft fire met the Allied fliers but that all planes returned.

Britain Names MacMillan Resident Envoy for N. Africa

LONDON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Harold MacMillan, British Undersecretary of Colonies, has been named resident Minister for the Allied Headquarters in North Africa, in a series of Government changes, none of which involved the War Cabinet.

Mr. MacMillan's post is a new one of Cabinet rank, and he will be attached to Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as representative of Prime Minister Churchill, as Robert D. Murphy similarly represents President Roosevelt.

An authoritative source explained that Mr. MacMillan's status was political rather than diplomatic, since no Government is currently recognized in North Africa, and his job is to co-operate with Mr. Murphy as political adviser to General Eisenhower.

Sir William Jowitt was raised from Paymaster General to Minister Without Portfolio, in which he will carry on the study of postwar rebuilding of Great Britain begun by Arthur Greenwood before he was dropped Feb. 19 from the latter post, which had been vacant since. Sir William will not have the War Cabinet rank held by Mr. Greenwood.

William Morrison, who has been Postmaster General, was named Minister Designate for Town and Country Planning. The holder of this new post, which has not yet been approved by Parliament, is to work in close co-operation with the Royal Fine Arts Commission to preserve and extend the architectural beauties of urban and rural Britain.

Capt. Harry Crookshank becomes Postmaster General after long service as Financial Secretary to the Treasury. Before taking the new post he will visit the United States to study the workings of the British Service and Civilian Missions.

Lord Cherwell, a newcomer in the Government, becomes Paymaster General. Duties of this office are light, and he is expected to continue his long-time role as an adviser to Churchill, particularly on statistical matters.

Winston Churchill's son-in-law, Lieut. Col. Duncan Sandys, was made Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply after serving as Financial Secretary to the War Office. He was succeeded in the latter post by Maj. Arthur Henderson, son and namesake of the Laborite pioneer.

Ralph Assheton, barrister and long-time Parliamentary Secretary to the Miintsry of Labor, succeeded Captain Crookshank as Financial Secretary to the Treasury. H. G. Strauss was made Parliamentary Secretary Designate for the Ministry of Town and Country Planning to work with Mr. Morrison and the Fine Arts Commission, which has been newly reconstituted under the chairmanship of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.

Mr. MacMillan's previous post was not filled immediately, although it was indicated he likely would leave for Africa within a week or so.

The new minister is a son-in-law of the late Duke of Devonshire, former Governor-General of Canada. When the Duke went to Canada, Mr. MacMillan accompanied him as aid. Mr. MacMillan is known as an able, wise and forceful executive who has made a success of all the jobs he has held.

Mr. Assheton is one of the rising hopes of the Conservative Party and his new post is cherished as the best of Government secretaryships.

Chinese Military Mission Ordered Home From U. S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—China's military mission in the United States is under instructions to return home, reportedly because of Chinese dissatisfaction with the amount of United Nations help obtained thus far.

A spokesman at the offices of the military mission said the return was ordered by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. He gave no reason for the move and added that no date has been set for the departure of Gen. Hsiung Shih-fei, head of the mission, and his colleagues.

But reports were current in Chinese circles that General Chiang's instructions resulted from serious dissatisfaction in Chungking. A Chinese source who cannot be quoted by name asserted that Chungking considered China's role in United Nations strategy insufficient.

He added the mission believed that instead of a large-scale offensive against Japan soon, the outlook is for continuance of guerrilla-type warfare in the Pacific as well as in China.

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, who arrived in the United States several weeks ago, was reported by the same source still hopeful of greater Allied action against Japan shortly.

[In a cable dispatch from Chungking to this newspaper yesterday, Guenther Stein declared there was now more confidence in United Nations victory in the Chinese Capital than ever before. He said Chungking circles on the whole were inclined to be more patient with United Nations' delays in opening a major attack on Japan than repeated warnings to Washington and London against overemphasizing the importance of the European and African fronts might indicate. He added that few in Chungking appeared to subscribe to what Dr. Lin Yutang wrote in the New York newspaper P M recently, namely that in case of Allied failure to help China more vigorously "a sudden breakup of the Chinese Army is a possibility."]

Delay in Pacific Hit

CANBERRA, Australia, Dec. 31 (AP)—Prime Minister John Curtin said in a statement today that the United Nations in the Pacific area were being denied aid for their total war effort while Japan was building up its strength.

"There is no doubt that Japan is consolidating the gains she has made," Mr. Curtin said.

"Delaying an offensive against her makes it certain that the offensive when undertaken will experience greater resistance.

"Meanwhile, the United Nations in the Pacific area are being denied resources for their total war effort which are invaluable to them, and resources are being reserved by Japan for building up her capacity not only to wage war but to resist an offensive."

He said he agreed with statements, which he asserted had been published in the United States press, that the "Hitler-first" policy was being overdone, and that the United States should send more land, naval, and air strength to the Pacific.

Those, he said, were "views which the Australian Government has repeatedly put to leaders of the United Nations."

House of Hapsburg Scions in U. S. Army

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Archdukes Felix and Charles Ludwig, of the house of Hapsburg, sons of the late Emperor Karl and the Former Empress Zita of Austria, became privates in Uncle Sam's Army yesterday.

Subject to Selective Service, they volunteered for immediate induction and were accepted at nearby Fort Myer, Va., after passing their physical examinations. They had been living in Washington.

OWI Says Manpower Control In Some Form Due by Spring

Continued from Page 1

workers to change jobs when the change will aid the war effort. In some plants, as in Detroit, a worker who leaves a plant where he can perform a greater service to the war effort will retain his seniority at his first and regular job to which he may return after the war.

Other phases of the Manpower Program described in the OWI report were these:

Non-essential workers survey: A survey is being made, partly through selective service questionnaires, of the number of workers in non-essential industries who possess skills needed by war plants. These workers will be urged to transfer to war work.

Training courses: Pre-employment training outside of war plants is now being provided free to 160,000 persons throughout the country and according to the OWI "320,000 to 500,000 more should be taking these courses today to meet the labor needs of the war plants." More than 6,000,000 workers in 6,500 plants are receiving in-plant training on the job.

Manning tables: These are inventories of the number of types of workers as well as the number of types of jobs in each plant, helping employers to use every worker in such a way that the employee is using his highest skills. They also help to plan army and navy inductions in a way not to disrupt industry.

Industrial inspectors: These will be used to make analyses of war plants and report to local manpower officials whether workers are being put to most efficient use. One or more such specialists will be hired in each war industry area.

In addition, the OWI points out, the Manpower Commission now has authority over induction of men into the armed forces, with complete authority to determine which group of workers are most needed on their jobs and which can best serve at the fighting fronts.

It has already determined that essential farmers shall remain on the farm and that students with special aptitudes shall be helped through college by the Government so that the nation may continue to get a supply of chemists and other technicians, necessary to a well-ordered future.

11 Fliers Killed In 'Fortress' Crash

MUSSELSHELL, Mont., Dec. 31 (AP) — Eleven Army fliers were killed in the crash of a flying fortress in wooded, hilly country 11 miles south of here yesterday.

The four-motored bomber was on a routine training flight from its base at Great Falls. It burned after crashing.

The Great Falls airbase today announced the killed as:

First Lieut. Edward T. Layfield, Baltimore, Md., pilot.

Second Lieut. Gerald K. Been, Omaha, Neb., co-pilot.

Maj. Orville A. Ralston, Valentine, Neb.

Second Lieut. Regis J. Newland, Millvale, Pa.

Second Lieut. Chester A. Knight, Prescott, Ariz.

Staff Sergeant Hulon B. Dutton, Adairsville, Ga.

Staff Sergeant Frederick T. Brown, Almont, Mich.

Corporal Fred E. Murray, Danville, Ill.

Staff Sergeant Charles T. Valys, Creston, Calif.

Private Jacob V. Reiss, Cleveland, Ohio.

Corporal Hobart L. Hall, Sioux Falls, S. D.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 11th

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Present War Status Likened to 1918

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, Dec. 31 —As the year draws to a close on the oppressed European Continent, all accounts point to a striking parallel with 1918 — the year which daring persons in Occupied Europe are now surreptitiously chalking up on walls in a new type "V" campaign.

This campaign started spontaneously throughout the occupied countries and now is being vigorously fanned by Colonel Britton, anonymous BBC conductor of the "V" campaign.

The year 1918 opened with a tremendous German offensive against the junction of the British and French Armies in France, which were driven back with huge losses until it looked almost as though the Germans would succeed in splitting the Allied forces in two and even in completely overwhelming them before the Americans could be brought over in sufficient strength to turn the scales.

Then came the Foch counter-offensive, Marshal Edmund Allenby's successes in Palestine, and the renewed attack on the Bulgars from Salonika. In scarcely four months the war was over.

Equally Auspicious

The German offensives of 1942 began several months later than 1918 and they started equally auspiciously. The Russians were driven back all along the front chosen for attack and for a time it looked as though the Germans might achieve complete separation between the Soviet armies in the Caucasus and those farther north.

Disaster was narrowly averted. The Germans were foiled at Stalingrad on the road to Batum and Baku, and, still more important, at Voronezh.

Meanwhile, in North Africa after victoriously thrusting almost within sight of his goal—the Nile Delta —General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was similarly stopped.

Then, as in Marshal Ferdinand Foch's time, came Allied counter-strokes. First the British break through at Alamein. Then the Anglo-American landing in French North Africa. Then the Russian attacks at Stalingrad, on the Don near Rzhev and Velikiluki—all bites into the enemy like on the Foch model of striking now here, now there, so the enemy would not know whence the next blow was coming.

First 1942 counterblows were delivered just two months ago, so if the 1918 sequence could be reproduced exactly, the German collapse would come in March or April, 1943. Allied strategy now, as in 1918, will be to give the enemy no rest, but few people—though Eduard Beneš, former President of Czechoslovakia, is among them—are sanguine enough to expect the end will come quite so quickly this time.

The course of events during the past year has completely changed the outlook of people in the occupied countries from one of extreme gloom to hopeful expectation. But from each enslaved region come the same pressing representations that their powers of endurance are not inexhaustible. They urge Allied landing in Europe with the shortest possible delay, lest the occupying forces redouble their cruelties as the danger of defeat looms nearer.

That this is not an empty fear is shown not only by the horrible massacres of Jews but by the shooting of many thousands of other people not merely for major, but for minor, acts of resistance—and even for nothing at all. The number of such murders is increasing.

Foreign Workers

There also are from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 foreign workers in Germany whose fate is problematical when German resistance begins to crack.

On all counts, therefore, voices coming from Occupied Europe stress the importance of speed both in utterly defeating the Axis and in turning out utensils of war whereby this defeat can be brought about.

Running swiftly over the latest reports in Occupied Europe, it seems that the French, despite superficial appearances, are much more united as a result of the re-entry of French North African troops into the war and the removal of the artificial division between Occupied and Unoccupied France.

In Belgium, the townspeople probably are more hungry than anywhere else except Greece. Both from Belgium and the Netherlands, tens of thousands of skilled workers have been forced to go to Germany. Indeed, the industry of both countries insofar as it is not directly useful to the German war effort is being dismantled and its equipment being sent to Germany as well as its workers.

But Nazi attempts to drive a wedge between the Walloons and the Flemings and to induce the younger generation of Dutch to find a new historic mission as colonists of the Baltic states seem to have failed completely.

Luxemburgers similarly have refused to accept the doubtful honor of being forcibly transformed into Herrenvolk and about 98 per cent of the population, when ordered at a special census to inscribe their nationality as Germans, gallantly refused and registered themselves as Luxemburgers.

Farther north, the people of Denmark, despite having had a new pro-German government forced on them, are stated to be showing growing signs of impatience. For example, a recent article in the Danish Nazi paper Faedrelandet accused the public libraries of being "centers of sedition" and called on the Government to prevent them from lending anybody anti-German, pro-Ally, or pro-Russian literature in any language.

From Norway, which, thanks to geography and the cool daring of its seafaring folk, always has been in closer touch with the outside world than other occupied lands, come tales of hunger and frustration defied by a sturdy resistance which is fortified not only by news of United Nations successes but also by a noticeable decline in the morale of the German occupying forces. According to reliable reports, a number of these have been shot and many more imprisoned for refusing to go to the Russian front.

Morale Best in Greece

Morale in south Europe is perhaps highest in Greece, despite the serious food situation in its towns. In the country districts, food, though scarce, appears to be in somewhat better supply, and in the case of the guerrillas is eked out by captures from the Italians.

Greek guerillas are active throughout the mountain regions and appear to be drawn indiscriminately from all political parties. Indeed the only politics said to be recognized now in Greece is for or against the Axis. The number of the former is insignificant.

In Yugoslavia, on the other hand, politics still regretibly is much to the fore. Resistance to the Axis, however, is going on in all parts of the country, particularly at present in the North —Slovenia and so-called "independent" Croatia.

German Plunderbund Robs Occupied Lands

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 31

Germany's "new order" has succeeded in organizing all of Occupied Europe into one large wealth-producing machine controlled by and for a few Nazi leaders, said the Inter-Allied Information Committee.

A paper entitled "Penetration of German Capital Into Europe" gave a detailed account of the means by which the Nazis have taken control of Economic functions in every country, manipulating financing, banking, commerce and industry, and the sources of raw materials, on which these are based.

The Committee said its facts were compiled from "incontrovertible sources," which often were the Nazis' own newspapers.

The Nazis formed 36 German-Rumanian firms during 1941, and in Hungary the Ungarische Allgemeine Kredit bank holds controlling interests in 14 of the nation's largest companies. Sixty thousand Polish businesses and 9,000 of Poland's largest factories have been confiscated, the report asserted.

Not Picnic Baskets, These!

Associated Press

Heading for Front in New Guinea

Moving up to where the fighting is going on means careful preparation and full packs wherever it may be. In New Guinea, where American and Australian soldiers are gradually shoving the Japanese out of the Buna Area, it means plenty of ammunition. It's a tough load, but the boys are toughened to it.

Labor Relations in India In New Stride Toward Unity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Dec. 31—Labor legislation and industrial relations in India will take a new stride in the direction of unity with the establishment of a government-employer-worker set-up, described in the forthcoming issue of the International Labor Review.

From the headquarters of the International Labor Office here comes announcement that formation of this new body in India marks the first time that a national organization has been set up along lines similar to the tripartite structure of the I. L. O. to deal with questions relating to labor.

Purpose of the organization will be threefold:

1. To promote uniformity in labor legislation.
2. To lay down a procedure for the settlement of industrial disputes.
3. To discuss "all matters of all India importance as between employers and employees."

The organization is to be composed of an annual plenary conference and a standing committee. Each will include representatives of the Central Government, the Governments of the provinces and the Indian States, employers and workers.

In both the conference and the committee, representation will be on the basis of two Government members to one member for each of the employers and the workers.

The organization was established on the initiative of the Central Government at a conference of Government, employer and worker representatives, held at New Delhi in August under the chairmanship of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Member for Labor of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

Among the chief reasons prompting the Government to propose establishment of the organization, was the desire to avoid the diversity in labor legislation possible by the granting of provincial autonomy by the constitution of 1935. The Indian Government felt it desirable to formulate a procedure for the settlement of industrial disputes in the postwar period. Also, it was felt desirable to have an organization which could make proposals for social welfare, and thus increase labor morale in the conditions of wartime.

"The establishment of the new organization," the article comments, "is an event of some significance in a world which is characterized, as at present, by armed conflict of unprecedented scope and intensity. The new organization contains within it great possibilities for the future and may in time be of considerable influence in moulding the social and industrial structure of the whole of the Eastern world. It may be regarded as culminating the first stage in the long and close connection between the International Labor Organization and India. It was made possible to a large extent by the establishment and centralization of workers' and employers' organizations which were for the most part accelerated and in some cases even initiated as a result of the provision for their representation at the International Labor Conference."

Desert Pursuit

Continued from Page 1

cleared, it was discovered Marshal Rommel had also withdrawn his forces from south of town, presumably having altered his plans at the last moment and possibly through fear of being outflanked.

But despite continued enemy withdrawal from the extent of the latest Allied advance, the campaign for Tripoli is far from finished. Marshal Rommel still has three large wadis to choose from for his expected last ditch stand. He also is believed to have received some reinforcements and a fair amount of supplies are continually reaching Tripoli. The Eighth Army meanwhile is getting farther and farther from its base and only Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery's careful planning and brilliant organizing ability can prevent supply lines from becoming dangerously stretched.

In this connection possession of Sirte, only port of any consequence between Bengasi and Tripoli, should prove most valuable. Until recently Marshal Rommel used it extensively. The Eighth Army's position now is in many way comparable with that of Axis armies at El Alamein and open to many of the same dangers but General Montgomery is determed to profit from his antagonists' mistakes.

100,000 Roosevelt Nominations Passed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—More than 100,000 nomination by President Roosevelt have been approved by the Senate since the present Administration took office in 1933.

The list included 33,966 first, second and third class postmasterships, and 7,450 appointments to other civilian offices, including Federal judgeships, district attorneyships, marshals' posts, and the Coast Guard.

Many of the nominations involved reappointments, since virtually all except to the judiciary were for four-year terms.

Giraud Jails Plotters in Africa

Continued from Page 1

ing the assassination plot, announced just six days after Admiral Darlan was shot fatally by a French national whose mother lives in Italy, General Giraud said:

"It was not a question of myself. I have been wounded too many times already. But it affected others, including Mr. Murphy."

He did not elaborate further, but said "some of my best friends" were included among those arrested.

Asked if the men held would be shot, the General said:

"Don't worry, they won't. I said I would rather prevent than punish. You are giving a great deal of importance to something that isn't worth it."

General Giraud took advantage of the occasion to call for unity of all Frenchmen, including the fighting French led by Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

"To me, there is but one enemy—that is the Germans," General Giraud said. I do not want anything that might help the Germens to be left unpunished.

Unity for Victory

"On the day when all Frenchmen unite, whether they are those serving with General de Gaulle, those who are prisoners of Germany, those in France, or those in North Africa—that day we will be shown victory.

"I told Marshal Pétain when I arrived in Vichy on April 29 that France had only one way out of the mess she was in. That was to join America. I say that same thing now."

General Giraud was referring to his arrival in Vichy after he had escaped from a German prison. The nimble, forceful officer escaped from the Germans both in the World War and the present conflict.

"What I did yesterday," General Giraud said, referring to the arrests," was merely a question of doing some interior cleaning and it would only be exciting passions to give great importance to a matter which is entirely French. Therefore the names of the arrested are being withheld.

"I have only one idea—to win the war. For that I must have order without considering in any way the politics of one person or another."

When told that the political situation in North Africa had caused a storm of controversy and asked why Admiral Darlan's slayer had been subjected to a summary court martial, which condemned him to quick execution the General replied:

Punishment Deserved

"It was certain that the murderer did kill Darlan. I punish murderers in the way they should be punished. There you are.

"I would like to believe that the murder was the work of a lunatic, but such a man must not be led by those with other ideas and perhaps with other plans.

"That is why, being in command and having received the Commissionership, I took certain preventive measures in order to prevent a recurrence of such events as the tragic one a week ago. It is better to prevent than to punish."

Referring to Admiral Darlan's slayer, the High Commissioner said he thought it "pitiful that there be such a fuss over one man rightfully shot when hundreds of soldiers are killed every day at the front—especially when this young man could have joined the Army and gone to fight with the others."

General Giraud said his government could expect "trouble from people on the right and the left" politically.

The Algiers press avoided any reference to the arrests. The press conference with the High Commissioner was arranged after correspondents had requested information on rumors circulating in the city. The conference was held in a church school building which has been converted into a military office.

[In Washington, the weekly newsletter Foreign Correspondence reported that an unsuccessful attempt was made recently on the life of Gen. Auste Noguès, French commander in Morocco.]

Sure of Victory

Turning to the military situation, General Giraud said he was "sure of victory, but I believe we all must make the most serious efforts to earn that victory.

"I'm no prophet," he said. "I don't say in how short a time we shall win. At the moment I am speaking severe fighting is going on in which French troops are involved, and don't forget that at the present time I have 50,000 French soldiers fighting in Tunisia.

"Those Frenchmen, who have no modern equipment, are facing an enemy which has the most modern tanks and airplanes. Fortunately, the American and British armies are helping us. They have given to Gen. Alphonse Juin, who represents me there, antitank and antiaircraft weapons needed for a modern army to fight.

"But if the battle is hard, the results are good. However, if one is to fight at the front, there must be complete order behind the lines. Now, order cannot be called complete when a High Commissioner such as Darlan can be murdered."

Leaving the question of the arrests, General Giraud then made the following informal statement:

"Gentlemen of the press, you have a great duty to perform. In your countries you have armies which are to fight, but can only do so when armed in the modern manner.

"You must say to America that the French Army is waiting impatiently for the equipment which you promised us.

"I saw too frequently in 1940 what it means to fight with antiquated armament against an enemy who has superior arms.

"When I entered Holland with the army I was commanding we had only 31 planes against an enemy with 200. We put up a good show in Holland, but our losses were heavy because we had no antiaircraft or antitank guns.

"When I was called to the Meuse, I found it even worse. The poor devils there had no modern equipment at all.

"Write that in your newspapers.

"The French Army wishes to fight. For the past month that has been shown in Tunisia. But we must have as soon as possible planes, tanks, antiaircraft and antitank guns. I assure you that from the first soldier to the last that army will show what it is capable of doing. I thank the Allied armies which lent us what little equipment they could. That is only the beginning.

"The real play is about to begin and the actors must be properly equipped.

"There you are. I'm counting on you telling that to America and that the High Commissioner of French Africa is above all a soldier who thinks of one thing only —to win the war. Help me to win it."

General Giraud was asked if civil officials appointed by Pierre Laval, arch-collaborationist, were holding their jobs in North Africa. He answered: "I don't think so and one should not believe everything he hears in Algiers."

At the end of the conference, another correspondent asked why the General was not wearing any ribbons signifying decorations. His grim answer was:

"I don't wear my ribbons because the Germans stole them from me. The Germans stole my war crosses and medals. I shall wear none until we are victorious and I enter Metz."

100 Reported Held In Toulon Raid

By the Associated Press

New York, Dec. 31

The Bern Radio, quoting advices from Paris, reported today that 100 persons had been arrested by police in a sweeping raid in Toulon "in which whole streets were blocked off and all passersby had to show credentials."

The broadcast, heard by the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, did not indicate the purpose of the raid.

Lincoln's Train Dropped By Western Maryland

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Dec. 31 (AP) —The train that President Lincoln rode into Gettysburg in 1863 to give his historic battlefield address makes its last trip from Baltimore today, with a crowd of history students aboard.

Passenger service on the branch line of the Western Maryland is being discontinued because of decreased revenue.

The ticket agent here said several extra coaches would be added at the Baltimore terminus for persons anxious to make the trip. A crowd of townsfolk such as greeted Mr. Lincoln was expected to watch the train arrive and start back at 4 p. m. eastern war time.

$20,000,000 From Murphy Estate To Expand Northwestern's 'Tech'

CHICAGO, Dec. 31 (AP)—A bequest "in excess of $20,000,000" from the estate of Walter P. Murphy, railway supply manufacturer, to Northwestern University Technological Institute for "qualitative expansion," is announced by Dr. Franklyn B. Snyder, University President.

This brings the total gifts from Mr. Murphy, who passed on Dec. 16, to more than $26,735,000; and President Snyder said it was probably the largest single gift to an institution of higher education since James B. Duke, the tobacco magnate, willed $40,000,000 to Trinity College now Duke University.

Although not an alumnus, Mr. Murphy gave $6,735,000 to Northwestern in 1939 to establish the Technological Institute for the purpose of obtaining in the Midwest an institution comparable to Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

No limitation as to specific projects was contained in the Murphy will which has not yet been probated, Dr. Synder said.

He explained the University will receive the entire estate remaining after bequests to relatives and friends.

The endowment places Northwestern fifth on the list of endowed universities with a financial standing of $82,662,000, topped only by Harvard, Yale, Chicago, and the University of Rochester, Dr. Snyder said.

Mr. Murphy at the time of his passing was Chairman of the Board of the Standard Railway Equipment Manufacturing Company. He advanced to that position from the shops of the Cairo Short Line in East St. Louis, Ill.

N. Y. Police Captain New Traffic Adviser

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 31 (AP)—Capt. Glenn G. Pauley of the Buffalo police department has been chosen by the International Association of Chiefs of Police to act as a traffic adviser to police departments throughout the nation, Police Commissioner Jeremiah R. Cronin said here.

He will be one of a group of experts selected by the Association and subject to call by the War Production Board to advise on traffic problems, Commissioner Cronin asserted.

"Pauley will act as trouble shooter for the WPB which has experienced difficulty with traffic problems and rising number of accidents in defense centers throughout the country," Commissioner Cronin said.

"His main duty will be to check with police departments as to the enforcement and regulation of traffic. He will make recommendations and assist police officials in organizing traffic bureaus. If necessary, he will set up traffic training schools for policement."

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WPB Orders 10 Per Cent Cut In Paper Used for Newsprint

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—The War Production Board today ordered every newspaper's use of print paper in 1943 cut to the tonnage used in 1941 to produce its net paid circulation, a formula which reduces nation-wide newsprint consumption an estimated 10 per cent.

W. G. Chandler, head of WPB's Printing and Publishing Division, added that publishers must expect the order to be followed by a second and perhaps a third reduction in 1943.

Mr. Chandler said he could only hope that the newly ordered controls, effective Jan. 1, would last for the first quarter of 1943.

Simultaneously, WPB ordered magazines limited to 90 per cent of tonnage used by each publisher in 1942, declaring this would have the same curtailment effect as the newspaper order.

"We have been very careful not to tell any publisher how he shall use the paper allowed him," said Donald J. Sterling, WPB consultant on newspapers and publishing, at a joint press conference with Mr. Chandler, "because that would lead us down a path the illogical and ruinous end of which is a controlled press, which none of us want."

The official emphasized that the estimated 10 per cent cut for the industry under present rates of consumption by no means meant that each publisher would be cut one tenth. Some publishers will suffer more and some less, depending on how they use their allotments, and more than 10,000 weeklies and many small-town dailies will not be affected at all, they said.

3 P. C. Spoilage

Besides allowing each newspaper publisher 100 per cent of the amount used for his net paid circulation in 1941, WPB granted a 3 per cent additional allowance for spoilage.

The order follows closely recommendations made Dec. 10 by the newspaper industry advisory committee at a meeting called in Washington to discuss means of dealing with looming shortages of pulpwood, manpower in the woods, electric power, tires and trucks, and equipment parts needed by the pulp-and paper-producing industries.

Most of the 10 per cent reduction will be brought about by limiting publishers to the "net paid circulation" basis, since this automatically eliminates tonnage used up in printing overissues, free copies, returns, samples, and other waste.

The 3 per cent allowance for actual spoilage, wrapping copies, etc., is based on statistical information showing most publishers approximated that figure, Mr. Chandler said.

Small weeklies and dailies were exempted from the order by a provision excusing from its terms any publisher who uses 25 tons or less of print paper in any quarter after Jan. 1, 1943.

Mr. Chandler said this allowance would exempt the ordinary six-day-a-week newspaper which averages 8 pages a day and has an average daily circulation of 5,000.

This, Mr. Chandler said, was in recognition of the mechanical limitations of small newspaper plants, it being impossible to cut an 8-page paper to 7 pages or to cut a 4-page paper at all.

'Print Paper'

The term "print paper" applies to all paper used in the production of a newspaper, whether for special sections and supplements, rotogravures, or other type.

In line with WPB's policy of not interfering with the publisher's use of his supply, no limit is placed on special editions, magazine sections, or other features, as long as total useage falls within the 1941 base.

Consumption is placed on a quarterly basis, that is, no publisher may exceed in any quarter of 1943 his tonnage in the same quarter of 1941, and a saving in any quarter may not be added to the tonnage for the following quarter.

Other factors contributing to the cut were the increasing military demands for smokeless powder, which requires nitrating pulp; the increasing need of paper shipping containers in which to carry cargoes abroad, and demands for lend-lease shipments of pulp to England, Australia and South America.

Mr. Chandler and Mr. Sterling issued this statement:

"This order we believe to be an equitable one that will meet the immediate requirements of the WPB for the conservation of print paper in the conduct of the war effort. It will provide a leveling-off period during which newspaper publishers may gear their publications to additional cuts that may come later.

"We recognize that under the strict terms of the order some newspapers, particularly those whose circulations have increased greatly since 1941, may appear to be hard hit. As the order will be administered, however, no undue hardship will be caused any newspaper.

"There are established practices of appeal within WPB, and appeals under the order will be acted upon rapidly and as equitably as possible."

Special Cases

The appeal procedure, it was stated, will take care of special cases of swiftly increasing reader demand for papers, resulting from wartime growth of communities or other reasons; the cases of new newspapers; and other special situations.

"Shopping News" types of publications will be taken care of in a commercial printing order to be issued shortly. Other orders controlling use of paper in books, containers, and other uses, also will be issued soon, as well as an order governing the production of all paper.

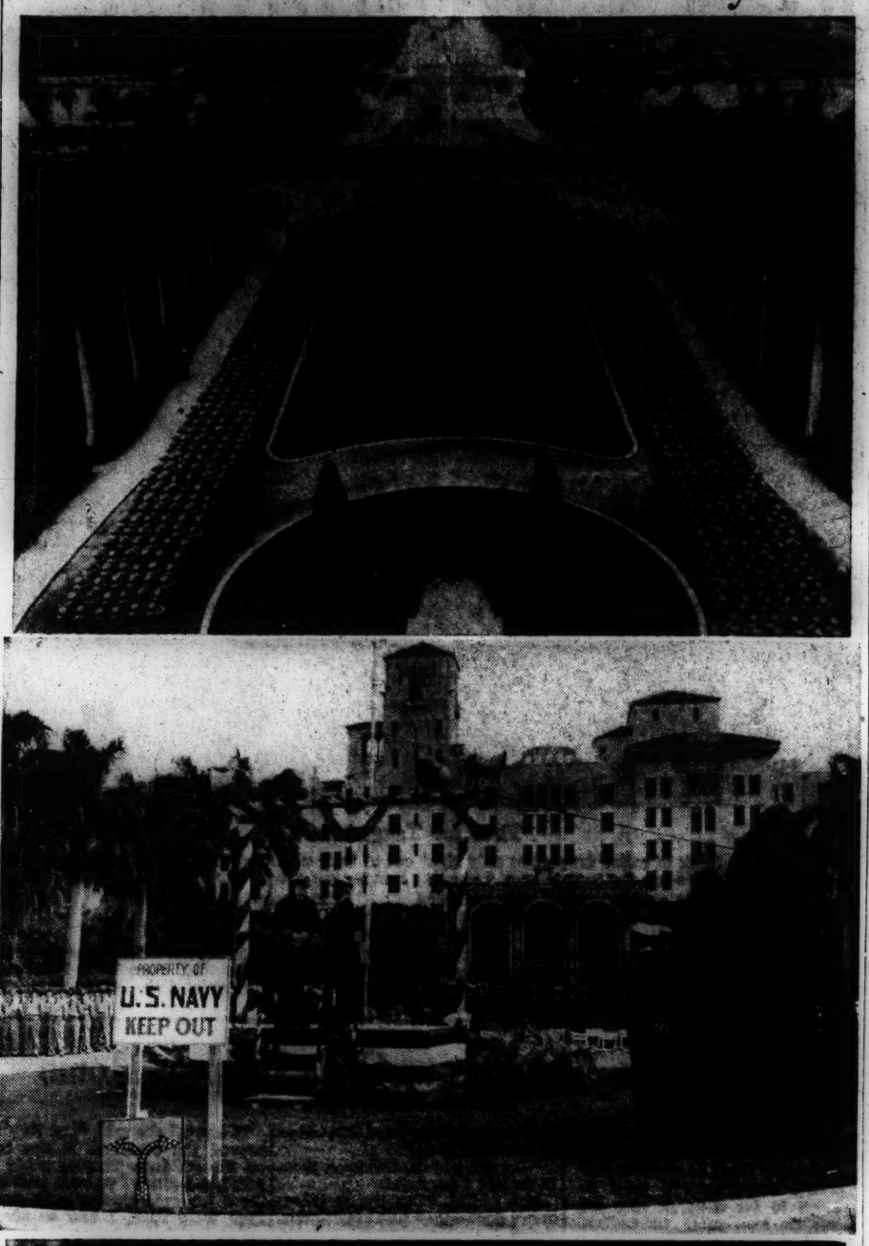
Asked whether the order would have the effect of freezing the circulations of established newspapers, Mr. Chandler replied he believed publishers would be able to make sufficient economies to "take care of any legitimate demands of their readers."

The newspaper order applies to individual newspapers, whether in a chain or not; the magazine order, on the other hand, applies to publishers, whether they publish a number of magazines or only one. Under the magazine order, therefore, a publisher can divert paper from a declining magazine to a flourishing one. Chain newspaper operators may not.

The magazine order specifies that no publisher shall use in any calendar quarter more than 22½ per cent (one-fourth of 90 per cent) of the amount of paper used by him in the year 1942. However, the publisher may use in any quarter up to 15 per cent more than his quarterly quota, the excess to be subtracted from the quota of the following quarter. This is intended primarily to take care of magazines whose January and even February issues already are on the presses and which therefore cannot adjust themselves at once to the order effective Jan. 1.

This order provides also that a magazine publisher, if he uses less than his quota in one quarter, may add an equivalent amount to his tonnage in the following quarter. This order also exempts any publisher using 25 tons or less of print paper in any quarter after Jan. 1.

Florida Gives Its Best to the Navy



Wide World

Swanky Hotel Becomes Officers' Indoctrination School

Upper: Students shown massed between rows of royal palms at entrance of Hollywood Beach Hotel for ceremony at which it became a naval officers' indoctrination school. Intra-coastal canal shown in background. Center: A "keep out" sign is posted at the front entrance of the hotel as Rear Admiral James L. Kauffman (right on platform) turns over the massive structure and its grounds to Commander G. E. Sage to be used as a school. Shortly thereafter 1,000 men entered the six stories and 600 rooms of "this little college," as Admiral Kauffman termed the hotel. Bottom: Students have their "chow" in the hotel's massive, high-ceilinged dining room.

Floods Let Up In Many Spots; Rise in Others

By the Associated Press

Flood crests which reached near-disastrous peaks swept down many streams east of the Mississippi River today, bringing relief to many communities, new dangers to others.

The Ohio spread its destructive overflow 250 miles below Pittsburgh, where a high mark of 36.6 feet at dawn today gave the "steel city" its worst flood since the $200,000,000 March 17 inundation of 1936. The waters began receding there, at the junction of the Monongahela, the Allegheney, and the Ohio Rivers.

Farther down the Ohio, however, 1,500 families already had been made homeless in the Buckeye State. Water was expected to reach a depth of 10 feet in the business district of Marietta, a city of 14,000. The Army, the Red Cross, the Coast Guard, and other agencies were co-operating in rescue and relief work.

Pomeroy, Ohio, a town of 3,500, anticipated inundation of all its business district and a third of the residential area.

The river neared a peak of 48 feet—15 feet above flood stage—at East Liverpool.

At Pittsburgh, where the crest had passed, thousands were made homeless, traffic was disrupted as the muddy waters surged into the streets and activities of many business firms and war plants were interrupted.

The industrial city of Wheeling, in West Virginia, was entirely isolated except for a shuttle train operating to suburban Elm Grove. Elsewhere in the State, water was eight to 10 feet deep in some streets of Point Pleasant, thousands abandoned homes along the Ohio River Valley, and war plants suffered. Water in the upper river was expected to begin receding this afternoon.

The Red Cross reported it was caring for 7,500 persons in Allephany County (Pittsburgh) alone, but there were only two fatalities traced to flood conditions in Pennsylvania, in contrast to the 80 who perished in the 1936 disaster. Safeguards set up since then saved many plants from additional damage.

The Connecticut River rose 8.9 feet near Greenfield, Mass., since yesterday, but was still 9.4 feet below flood stage.

In southern New York, one town had been evacuated, but there, too, the waters apparently had reached the peak stage. All the residents of Vestal, in the Susquehanna River Valley, were reported taken to high ground when water swept through the streets. Many highways were inundated. At least one fatality was attributed to flood conditions.

In the South, four fatalities had been traced to floods, lowlands were inundated, scores of families forced from homes, but damage was reported not heavy.

An earthslide in Smyth County, Virginia, pushed four express cars from tracks and forced rerouting of some trains from Washington to New Orleans and Memphis.

Plea of Innocence By Author Parrott

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 31 (AP)—Author Ursula Parrott formally pleaded innocence to a charge of aiding a soldier to desert, but told newsmen that the story-like incident was no fault of Private Michael Neely Bryan of Germantown, Tenn., a former guitar player in Benny Goodman's dance band.

The author was released under $1,000 bond pending grand jury action on the federal charges naming a crime which would have a maximum penalty upon conviction of three years' imprisonment and a $2,000 fine.

She was accused of going to the Miami Beach stockade Monday afternoon to visit Private Bryan, who was being punished for leaving camp without permission. Once inside, charged Assistant District Attorney Ernest L. Duhaime, she concealed Private Bryan in the back seat of her automobile, and sped away.

Stimson: Army Moves Into 1943 Confident and Sure of Mission

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, in a New Year's mesage, said today the Army was moving into the new 12 months "confident and sure of its mission."

The War Secretary, at a press conference, said he was not "boasting in regard to future events" but did find "a great deal of encouragement" in looking back over what had been accomplished.

Noting that it was the birthday of Gen. George C. Marshall, the chief of staff, who is 62 today, he said he was proud of the magnificent work which had been accomplished by General Marshall and his asociates.

"Having thus deserved our confidence," he said, "I know it would be of immeasurable value to them in the discharge of their future critical duties to realize that they may rely upon our appreciation of their work.

Proposals

"There will undoubtedly be proposals made during th ecoming winter which would radically modify or impair their plans. Many of these proposals will arise from the purest patriotism on the part of those who make them.

"It is my view that the decision of mital matters which are intrinsically military in character should remain the responsibility of our trained soldiers."

Discussing the progress which has been made, Mr. Stimson recalled that as short a time ago as July, 1940, the regular Army consisted of only 250,000 men and said that none of these forces were trained in modern war. Furthermore, he said, there was practically no equipment except stores left over from World War I.

There was not in the entire country, he declared, enough powder "to last anything like a day's warfare" for the men now overseas.

Today, he said, the Army was over 5,000,000, including an air force of 1,000,000 men and tens of thousands of pilots.

This Army, he said, was raised by "the most fair and scientific Selective Service system" in history and its officers had been chosen by the most democratic system and given the most thorough training in American history.

"This Army of ours is rapidly being equipped with the best airplanes in the world today, the best tanks on the ground, the best self-propelled artillery and the best rifles," he added.

Mr. Stimson emphasized, too, the high moral standards of the Army and its good health—reassurances he was happy to be able to give the parents of soldiers.

Drink

Only 10 per cent of the men in the Army drink hard liquors, he said, adding that 50 per cent drink only soft drinks, and about 40 per cent take beer.

On the fighting fronts, men just out of training have proved themselves to be the equals, he added, of the Japanese and the Germans.

A War Department announcement in connection with the Secretary's review said the United States was now turning out enough rifle and machine-gun ammunition each month to fire 83 rounds at every individual soldier in the Axis army.

"In the first year of war," it said, "production of small arms ammunition has increased more than 550 per cent and is still rising rapidly."

Pay for Penitentiary Ordered by Talmadge

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 31 (AP)—Although final payment is not due until 1986, Gov. Eugene Talmadge has ordered payment of a balance of $1,070,231 to the United States Government of money borrowed to build the Georgia State Penitentiary.

This action, State Auditor B. E. Thrasher, Jr., said, would save the state interest payments amounting to $1,086,849.

Vargas Says Brazil Plans Strong Fight

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Dec. 31 (AP)—President Vargas indicated today that Brazil was preparing for active intervention on the fighting front "which will not be limited to a simple expedition of units."

He told officials of all Brazilian armed forces at a luncheon that the nation was ready to fulfill its continental obligations completely and that it recognized "the persistent need that we prepare for the wider intervention if such be necessary."

Brazil declared war against Germany and Italy last Aug. 22 after sufferering heavy losses to its merchant marine from Axis submarines.

"We are at war, running its risks," Vargas declared. . . . "The duty of guarding Brazilian lives obliges us to consider . . . possible action beyond the continent."

He described Brazil's entry into the war as the result "of provocations which could be answered only with arms" and declared that it has collaborated efficiently with its allies.

"The use of our coastline as a base of operations for the transport of arms and men for the war theaters made possible the magnificent enterprise in North Africa," President Vargas asserted.

The Brazilian Navy, he said, "is escorting convoys in overseas navigation as well as along the coast and our Air Force is participating actively in the patrol, already having engaged several enemy units in combat."

Shape of Things Coming in Air —Plane to Dwarf Fortresses

WRIGHT FIELD, Ohio, Dec. 31 (AP)—A design for destruction on an undreamed-of scale has been placed on view here in the model of a bomber which would dwarf the Flying Fortress and the Liberator.

In a "mock-up" of wood, the matériel center of the Army Air Forces displayed the kind of super-warplane that Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commanding the Army Air Forces, had in mind when he said recently that "the B-17 and the B-24 are the last of the small bombers."

This specific bomber may never be built—Brig. Gen. F. O. Carroll, chief of the experimental engineering division of the center, explained that it was just a "design study," not a production model. But it disclosed the shape of things to come.

The highly-successful American .50 caliber machine gun, which has enabled the B-17's and B-24's to outshoot enemy interceptors, is mounted in this new design in multiple batteries and in revolutionary new turrets.

The design calls for fuel capacity which would vastly extend bombing range, and over this greater distance the plane would carry more than twice the bomb-load of America's present heavy bombers. The bay has space for huge demolition bombs much larger than the present "block busters," or for a large number of smaller bombs of perhaps 2,000 pounds each. There even is room for the largest torpedoes.

In the center's huge new wind tunnel, the world's largest single unit electric induction motor—40,000 horsepower—blasts air through the 20-foot tube at speeds up to 450 miles an hour, giving technicians an exact picture, through the use of models hung in the airstream, of the lift, drag and other aerodynamic characteristics of complete planes, or of particular parts. Elaborate recording devices automatically make permanent records.

Photographic developments were displayed below a placard quoting German Gen. Werner von Fritsch that "the nation with the best aerial reconnaissance will win the war."

These included camouflage detection films which disclose a sharp contrast between natural vegetation and infra-red absorbing camouflage paints.

The scope of experimental work at Wright Field is indicated further by a partial list of the materials on view: camera lenses of clear plastic to replace critical glass; instruments and navigation equipment, including automatic pilots; clothing to meet various climatic and altitude conditions; parachutes of all sizes and types and colors, for both men and equipment, the color informing the men on the ground what kind of equipment is coming down to them; plastic parts for planes, oxygen masks for high-altitude flying, "dark-adapter" goggles, X-ray and magnaflux inspection of metal parts for breakage or flaws, "black-light" — the fluorescent lighting which shows a pilot his entire instrument panel but is invisible from outside the plane.

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Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
Thursday, December 31, 1942

Mrs. Luisa Scholtz, Native of Peru, Shows Cleveland What 'Good Neighbor' Means

By Mary Hirschfeld
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland knows more about the people of Venezuela now than it did 10 years ago before Mrs. J. C. Scholtz came to make her home there.

A small, vivacious woman with sparkling dark eyes and brown hair parted in the center and drawn back straight over the ears, Mrs. Scholtz, who was Señorita Luisa Cristina Jahn before her marriage, is a member of a prominent Venezuelan family. The family still lives in the white villa in Caracas where she was born.

To Cleveland Mrs. Scholtz has brought a dash of Spanish spontaneity, a generous helping of hospitality and a heart as warm and sunny as her native land.

She is a good neighbor in the hemisphere sense because she is first of all a good neighbor in her community. There is nothing theoretical about her neighborliness. Her home, her time and her interest are at the disposal of not only visiting Latin-Americans, but also of the family next door and the couple across the street.

Admires United States

Her admiration for the United States she learned from her father, the late Dr. Alfredo Jahn. Dr. Jahn directed part of the construction of the Pan American Highway in Venezuela. He was the author of 50 books and an authority on Indian life, and was the founder and first President of the Venezuelan Society of Natural Science, Vice-President of the Academy of History, Honorary Life Member of the National Geographic Society and bequeathed to the Washington Museum of Natural History his valuable collection of South American botanical specimens.

In 1924 Mrs. Scholtz came to the United States for a short visit and has never set eyes on her native land since for she married a family friend and settled in New York. Her husband, an Erie Railroad engineer, was born in Venezuela but was reared in Philadelphia by an American aunt. Ten years ago when the Erie offices were transferred to Cleveland, the Scholtz family moved there.

"Of course," she reflects, "my life would be very different if I were living in Caracas. The biggest difference would be the rocking chair. At home I would sit in one all day and do embroidery, I certainly couldn't go about as freely as I do here for it would shock the town.

"When I first came here I missed the intimate family and social life and the informal entertaining. In fact, it is still difficult for me to remember to invite guests for dinner two weeks in advance."

Mrs. Scholtz' Spanish accent cannot be put down on paper, neither can her sincerity nor her devotion to the Pan American ideal that was part of the great vision of the future that Simon Bolivar cherished. The South American liberator was one of her countrymen.

Though she takes care of her house and the garden that was adjudged fine enough to win a prize in a city-wide contest, and though she is as much a pal as a mother to her 16-year-old son and to the nephew whom she is rearing, she is tireless in promoting closer inter-American relationships.

"We have come to the top steps of a new era," she said. "We have discovered that we are all Americans together whether we live in North, Central or South America. We already know more about you than you do of us, so you must learn. It isn't hard, we are people as you are. But you must learn our language. Otherwise how will you appreciate our poetry, our literature, our customs, our reasons for being as we are? There are some things that cannot be translated into English. You will have to learn for yourselves."

At her request Cleveland's Mayor named April 30, 1942, "Good Neighbor Day," and on that day one of the public libraries was presented with a collection of Spanish books through her interest. She is perpetually campaigning to have more Spanish taught in the public schools.

Several hours a week she spends at her desk maintaining a wide correspondence not only with friends but Government officials in Washington and Caracas. Not long ago she wrote to the President of Venezuela asking him to consider presenting a bust of Bolivar to the City of Cleveland.

She is now serving as the first woman President of the Sociedad Hispanica de la Cleveland.

Mrs. Scholtz is very Spanish in her love of poetry and the pleasure she takes in writing and reciting it. One of her poems is in the library of the Pan American Union in Washington.

For a small circle of intimate friends, she will occasionally don a flounced black and red gown, fashioned after a model from old Spain, and sing and dance to the plaintive melodies of her mother land. In local circles no gathering is complete without her presence. Lectures, dances, amateur movies, official dinners, club meetings, school exhibits and radio forums.

Always Call on Her

No Latin American comes to Cleveland, if it is only for a few days, without calling her. She is the equivalent in this country of the American woman known as Tia (Aunt) Bates in faraway Peru, who has lived in Arequipa for years and of whom it is said that no son or daughter of Uncle Sam passes that way without stopping to greet her.

Mrs. Scholtz' joy in cooking for guests is genuine and she considered it a lark to prepare 125 Venezuelan tamales for a party.

"I am glad that I can do things for myself instead of having others do them for me," she explained. "At home you know it is customary to have servants do all the work. I love the way you American women are independent and yet so sensible about it.

"It is going to take a long time before the Venezuelan women become like you. They are still bound by the conventions the conquistadores brought with them from Spain in the 16th century. They certainly must have been some fellows to impose on women the rules and regulations that still hold. But improved education and a better standard of living for the masses will enable the women to progress in new fields.

"When all of us will be able to converse with each other in Spanish or English, we will be able to speak heart to heart and then you will see how wonderful the "Good Neighbor" policy will be and the improvements that will follow in all of the Americas. For we too have something to offer you that will make your life richer even as ours will become from our association with your people and ideas."

Time for Tangerines

Most people think of eating tangerines only right out of their peel. But they can be made into good things, too, and here is a recipe for Quick Tangerine Jam for you to try.

2 cups tangerines, pulp and juice
1 teaspoon grated tangerine rind
1 lemon, pulp and juice
¾ cup sugar
1 cup corn sirup

Peel tangerines, separate into sections, and remove seeds. Cut sections in halves, holding over a bowl to catch all the juice. Measure two cups (pulp and juice) and combine with other ingredients. Boil rapidly for 15 minutes, or until sirupy and clear. Cool and put into jars or conserve dish. Delicious on hot biscuits, waffles, or with cream cheese on a nut bread sandwich.

Parents in War Plant—Girls Help at Home

In these days when many mothers are having to leave home duties for those in defense factories, much thought must be given to the children who are left to look after themselves. They too must take on added responsibilities, and this article may offer helpful ideas on how they may be encouraged to cooperate in the readjustment required in wartime.—Editor.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Encinitas, Calif.

I was chatting with my neighbor as she hoed among the cabbages in her buoyant Victory garden while her husband and children cleaned up the chicken yard near by. She was a dainty person in gay shorts, and looked as if she never did anything less feminine than hoe the cabbages or hem the children's frocks. But she had recently taken her place as inspector in the receiving department of an aircraft plant.

"How do you manage it?" I asked. "Do you really find it satisfactory leaving the children here all alone?"

She hesitated a moment as she leaned on the hoe. Then she nodded her head with conviction.

"I do," she said. "At first I confess I was concerned a little and the children were lonesome for me. But now I am not concerned at all and the children are getting used to being alone. Besides, they feel they're helping with the war. I explained everything to them very carefully before I started to work."

"But they're awfully young," I persisted.

My neighbor raised her eyebrows. "Gail is 13 and Nancy is 10," she said. "I think they're old enough to take care of themselves Besides, I've always taught them to be independent.";

I wondered if that was the whole secret. "I noticed that they don't run to the neighbors," I commented. "You'd hardly know they were here, except for frequent gales of laughter."

"They've always been taught to rely on themselves rather than the neighbors," said she quietly.

I became more and more interested. "Those cabbages don't need hoeing," I said. "Tell me about your work day."

We perched on a saw horse. Though my neighbor lives in a small town her rambling place has all the earmarks of a country ranch.

"Well," she began, "my husband and I get up in the dark when the roosters are crowing."

"Do the children get the breakfast?"

"Oh no, they're usually asleep when we leave. To tell the truth, my husband gets breakfast. He likes to cook. I pack the lunches and feed and water the chickens and the horse. It's easy to co-operate when we're on the same shift."

"How far is it to the plant?"

"Only 23 miles. Think of that! Why, some of the workers are commuting 60 miles or more. And we haven't a long way to walk after we get there. The cars are parked right around the plant. Why, in some of the plants the workers have to walk blocks and blocks and then do two or three overheads."

But my mind kept coming back to the children around whom feathers were whirling at that moment in the chicken yard. "Do they do all the work while you're gone?"

"Well, you see, it's very fortunate. Gail is an indoor girl and Nancy an outdoor one. Gail sets the house to rights and Nancy does the outside chores. It works out very nicely. Of course, I do the main housework and gardening when I'm home on Sunday and work in a beach picnic if I can. There's nothing really very hard that either of them has to do."

"But can you depend upon them to do it?" I persisted.

She smiled. "Usually. If things aren't done—they just aren't done. But they never neglect the animals. Nancy loves her horse.

"I'll tell you what helps more than anything," my neighbor said. "It helps the children and it helps me. I write them a letter every day before I go, and tack it up in the kitchen. I put down the really important things in outline. Then they can refer to it. I always end it with, 'Be good girls. With love, Mother.'"

"But do you think they're always good?"

"Oh no!" laughed my neighbor. "They're not. They sometimes have squabbles, I know. They tell me about them when I get home and I have to be the judge as usual. Gail may complain that Nancy doesn't help her set the tray for the outdoor lunch under the trees, and Nancy may complain that Gail doesn't help her find clover for the rabbits. But they have squabbles when I'm here. I can't see the difference. They're no worse off than they were before."

"What helps besides the letter?" I asked.

"I pay them. They receive 25 cents a day. That makes their work seem more important. But I insist that they put ten per cent into war saving stamps. That makes them feel they're helping with the war. They both have identification tags in case of air raids, and they understand about fighting incendiary bombs. I took them to the demonstrations and they understood them as well as I did. And of course we are equipped with all the necessary shovels and sprays and hose."

I sat in silence, watching the children sweeping out the chicken house. They were chuckling merrily, and one would not have guessed that metal tags were hanging around their throats or that they had heard of bombs. The tag and bomb knowledge certainly did not seem to weigh heavily upon them.

"You have courage to leave the children," I said. "It's a risk."

"I know," she said, "but they've proved the contrary. It depends on the children. They've made it possible. I guess I've been training them for emergencies ever since they were born. I had to go to work. I didn't want to leave my garden and my sunshine and my children, but I got thinking that if I didn't go, and other women who had dependable children didn't go, we might not have any garden at all.

"If we all thought we couldn't leave our gardens and our children and we all did what we wanted to do, where would we be? We must make sacrifices."

"And your husband—didn't he object?" I asked, watching the father of the children carrying fresh straw to the chicken house.

"He preferred to take me with him and have me working near him than to have me fuming at home every time the Japanese attacked an island," she laughed. "No, he's really glad now. Of course, the adjustment was hard at first."

"And you have to get the dinner when you get home?"

"Oh, Gail does that. That is, when she doesn't go on picnics. They both had lots of picnics this last summer. I always let them go."

I marveled at my neighbor. She had made the adjustment, she had maintained her home, her children, her garden, even her chickens.

"Oh, and I forgot to tell you," she said. "The children have improved a lot. They have developed their own sense of dependability. My husband and I have both noticed it. Why, Gail has cooked up lots of jobs taking care of babies.

"I said to her, 'But, Gail, don't you think you're too young to take care of them?' and she said, 'But, Mother, if the mothers themselves don't think I'm too young, I'm not too young, am I?'"

I looked at the children. They were doing a ring-around-a-rosy in the chicken yard, feathers flying.

"I give up," I said. "I guess it's the spirit in which you've gone about it—the spirit that's going to win the war."

"It is winning the war," she said quietly.

M. H. L.

Bakers' Association Protests Bread Price Ceiling

By the Associated Press

Washington

The President of the American Bakers Association protested to OPA Dec. 30 "an unwarranted assumption" that increased flour prices should not necessitate an increase in retail bread prices.

In a telegram to Price Administrator Leon Henderson, Ralph D. Ward of Brooklyn added that "no one here can accurately or approximately predict what cost savings if any will be had by any particular baker as a result of the agriculture order eliminating certain bakery services, such as slicing and imposing other restrictions.

Mr. Ward also is chairman of the joint war committee of the American Bakers Association and the Associated Retail Bakers of America.

"We said in April and repeat," his telegram said, "that we are equally concerned in preventing the disaster of inflation through a program of price control, but the control should apply fairly to all. . . . We respectfully ask you to correct any impression that the program issued today can be expected to permit every baker to absorb still further cost increases without relief."

Bakery Casualties

President Jack Koenig, Jr., of the Associated Retail Bakers announced subsequently in Chicago that he had asked Food Administor Claude Wickard to "permit a puncture of the present price ceilings on bread and other bakery products to prevent further casualties from among the retail type of bakery operators."

Mr. Koenig's telegram alleged that "already approximately 10 per cent of this type of operator has been forced to discontinue business because of increasing labor and material costs, due to the fact that no relief has been forthcoming on the ceiling prices of their products."

The appeal followed government authorization for an average 10 per cent increase in the price of flour at the mill, but prohibiting higher bread prices by discontinuing slicing and other retail services tending to increase costs.

Mr. Ward later addressed a telegram to Roy F. Hendrickson, Director of the Agriculture Department's Food Distribution Administration, protesting limits placed on the amount of milk solids, shortening and sugar that may be used in bread.

"This is no time," that wire added, "to lower the nutritional values of the staff of life."

Plenty of Knives

The Agriculture Department order to bakers directed enrichment of all commercial white bread with vitamins and minerals, and Secretary Wickard said in that connection he was considering the possibilities of ordering an increase in the percentage of milk solids.

Meanwhile, experts of the War Production Board said there are plenty of knives to cut bread, either the wave saw-tooth or straight-edge variety.

The Government declined to enter the public controversy of bygone days on what shape of edge cuts bread easiest.

"Any knife at least seven inches long—and sharp—will cut bread," one expert said.

Although most bakery bread has been pre-sliced for year, knives suitable for cutting bread are still being manufactured at a maximum rate, limited by WPB, of 60 per cent of 1941 levels. This rate, officials said, should be enough for all normal demand, provided housewives make prudent use of their knives—not use them as can openers, for instance.

Big bakeries will be required to cut out about half of their varieties of bread and rolls. Some now produce more than 60 varieties of bread and rolls. The maximum number permitted in any week after Jan. 18 will be 10 varieties of hand-molded bread, six of machine-molded bread, and three of rolls for distribution through retail stores.

The maximum number distributable direct to consumers in any one week will be 15 of bread, and nine of rolls.

Food Administrator Wickard's order also restricts wrappings—no baker will package bread or rolls in more than one thickness of wrapping material, except where rolls need cardboard ends or trays.

Stalin Chosen 'Man of the Year'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Joseph Stalin was named "Man of the Year" today by Time Magazine, which has nominated its candidate for outstanding leadership each year since 1927. Russia's leader was chosen, editors of Time said, because he stopped the Nazi armies at Stalingrad and brought his nation unconquered through 1942.

Runners-up included President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Wendell L. Willkie, and Henry J. Kaiser.

It was Joseph Stalin who kept Adolf Hitler from becoming the "Man of the Year" by defeating him at Stalingrad, Time Magazine added, explaining that nomination for the title was in no way an accolade or a Nobel Prize for doing good. The two criteria are: Who had the biggest rise in fame and who did most to change the news for better or for worse, P. I. Prentice, Publisher of the magazine, said.

"Only a few men of peace were heard in 1942," the nomination report continued. "Britain's William Temple, who made his pilgrimage to Canterbury in 1942 and became the new Archbishop, was one of them. His church-approved program of reforms brought religion closer to the center of British national life than at any time since Cromwell's Roundheads. Temple challenged all Britain's well-established institutions of economic privilege and espoused the cause of mankind's economic freedom."

Henry J. Kaiser was considered, the magazine continued, because of his record launching of Liberty ships and because he had preached as a practical businessman "full production for full employment."

Mr. Willkie, "whose world-circling trip as the politician without office had an effect perhaps more lasting than the United States yet realizes on United States relations with Russia and the Orient," left a profound mark on the year's events, but his accomplishments, Time held, were dimmed by failure to command the firm support of his party and because in 1942 no "man of good will" could match in achievements the men of arms.

As for President Roosevelt, "Man of 1941," Time asserted that his accomplisments in shouldering mountainous problems and bringing the weight of the United States to bear against the Axis, would not bear fruit until 1943. The 1942 achievements of Prime Minister Churchill, "Man of 1940," and Generalissimo Chiang, "Man of 1937," were put in the same category.

Have You Tried Persimmons on Your Menu?

By Fredrika Borchard
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The persimmon is an ancient and honorable American, antedating Columbus, appreciated and praised by the early explorers. De Soto, John Smith, and de Laet all wrote glowingly of this strange new fruit, so astringent in its immature state, so sweet and rich and delicious in its ripeness.

The small wild persimmon, which they believed to be a species of plum, still flourishes in the Southeast section of the United States. It differs greatly, however, from the big, luscious red fruit that is being cultivated in ever-increasing quantities. Beginning as an expensive luxury, purchased largely for its decorative and exotic appearance, and served in its raw state, the cultivated persimmon has insinuated itself into markets throughout the country.

From early November through late February persimmons lend richness and color to fruit bowl and salad plate, and imaginative cooks have discovered their goodness in the cooked as well as in the raw state. The bland sweet pulp combines with a variety of foods, lending bulk, flavor, color, and sweetness. Like fresh figs, persimmons are at their best when very ripe. Eat them plain, or with cream, or crushed over ice cream or custard. Or mix the pulp with thick sour cream and serve as a sauce for hot puddings or batter cakes or waffles. If the pulp is to stand for any length of time, always add a little lemon juice, otherwise it is apt to lose its rich, bright color and become drab and rusty looking.

Long before the advent of the white man, the Indians mixed persimmon pulp with ground corn, achieving a half-bread-half-pudding that was agreeable in taste and texture. More modernly, we use the pulp in cakes, pies, puddings, and custards—even in ices and candies.

Pink Custard

2 cups persimmon pulp
1 tablespoon lemon juice
2 eggs, separated
½ teaspoon vanilla
½ teaspoon grated orange rind
1 pinch salt
¾ cup sugar

Beat egg yolks with ½ cup sugar until lemon colored, add persimmon pulp and lemon juice, and mix thoroughly. Pour into a glass baking dish, and put into a pan of hot water, and bake in a slow oven until barely set. Increase heat slightly, and top with meringue made of the egg whites, remaining ¼ cup of sugar, vanilla and salt. Swirl meringue and sprinkle with orange peel, and bake until delicately browned.

For a cake, delicate in flavor and color, try

Persimmon Pastel Cake

½ cup butter or substitute
1 cup sugar
1 cup very ripe persimmon pulp
1 tablespoon lemon juice
½ teaspoon grated lemon rind
2 slightly beaten eggs
2 cups flour, sifted before measuring
3 teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt

Cream butter and sugar thoroughly, then add persimmon pulp, lemon juice and rind, and eggs, and beat. Sift dry ingredients and add to mixture, beating the while. Pour into a buttered pan, and bake in a slow to moderate oven until the cake leaves the sides of the pan (about an hour). Top with regulation seven-minute icing tinted a delicate green, and flavor with lemon juice and rind.

A persimmon salad may be quite simple or very elaborate. In its most elementary form it consists of slices or wedges of the ripe fruit, dressed with lemon, oil, salt and pepper, and served on lettuce. Somewhat more elaborate is the whole ripe persimmon split in four or six sections almost down to the stem end, opened on a bed of cress, and the center filled with cream cheese, plain or mixed with chives or cress or mint, and dressed with the lemon dressing. For a truly lovely salad try

Green and Crimson Wedges

2 large, red, ripe persimmons
1 large not-quite-ripe persimmon
2 medium sized avocado pears, peeled and pitted
1 bunch chicory or curly endive having plenty of yellow heart
½ teaspoon chopped chives
½ teaspoon curry powder
lemon juice, oil, and salt

Arrange curly endive on serving platter. Scoop the center from the red but unripe persimmon, and fit a small glass into the hollow. Fill glass with dressing made of lemon juice, oil, salt, curry powder and chives. Cut the ripe persimmons and pears into sections and arrange, alternately, around the center persimmon.

Good Pudding

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From William Porter, of Los Angeles, comes this recipe which, he says, will be especially useful to residents of sections where persimmon trees grow. His wife made the pudding one day and it was so good, he told her The Christian Science Monitor should have the recipe to put in the paper. He sent it to us to share with our readers.

Persimmon Pudding

1 cup flour
½ cup sugar
1 teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon vanilla
¼ cup milk
1 teaspoon cinnamon or pastry spices
1 egg
1 cup persimmon pulp
1 tablespoon melted butter (or substitute)

Sift together the dry ingredients. Mix together the vanilla, milk, persimmon pulp, egg and melted butter. Stir the liquid ingredients into the dry and beat well. Bake for 45 to 60 minutes at 350 degrees in a covered baking dish. When taking from oven, uncover. Serve with a lemon sauce.

Lemon Sauce

2 tablespoons cornstarch
1 tablespoon cold water
1 cup boiling water
1 cup sugar
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 egg yolk.

Mix all together and cook until thick.

We Solved Our Heating Problem

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the first cold weather came, we were almost discouraged with the problem of how to be comfortable at 62°. We began to wonder if it had been a mistake to move into this charming one-story rambling home, that had once been a Maryland Tavern.

All the rooms are large, and our quota of oil could not make a single room warm enough to sit in. The kitchen stove was our last resort, until we received a warning from the distributors not to heat our kitchens with Philgas, as it might run short. Most discouraging of all was the fact that we had no place snug and warm for our three-month-old baby.

At this point our landlady presented us with a "Chunk" stove. Where to put it to obtain maximum use and comfort! The living room? That would be nice for evenings, but hopeless for baby's bath. The kitchen? No comfortable chairs.

Memories of winters at home many years ago, recalled an upstairs study room used by the college students in the family. One bedroom was converted into a den, and one made into a dormitory. Why not do that now?

By moving big brothers' bed in Mother and Daddys' room, we were able to convert his bedroom into a combination sitting and dressing room, and nursery. The stove was installed, and the radio moved in. The crib occupies one corner, but the baby seldom occupies the crib when the family is using the room. We have a portable car-bed in which he sleeps, and we move him into another room we are not using. In this way we can give our older boy freedom without the constant admonition to hush, "you'll wake up baby."

In our stove-heated study we have comfortable chairs, writing table and lamps well placed. We could not move our piano from the north-pole living rooms, where convivial company formerly crowded, but by patriotically keeping the heat turned off most of the week, we feel justified in having it on and everything opened up when we have guests, or a Sunday at home.

We are really looking forward to the long winter months, now that he have found a way to keep comfortable, and still co-operate. And oh, how good it is to have it warm for baby at bathtime.

Waacs Responding to New Calls

By the Associated Press

Washington

Less than six months after the first Waac entered training, the Corps has grown today to more than 15,000 officers and women who already are handling hundreds of jobs in Army posts.

At least one group of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps—to give it its full name—is in North Africa. Others may be overseas or soon to be on the way, although the War Department will say nothing about that. The Department applies the same rules of secrecy to movements of Waacs as it does to movements of troops.

However, the Waac who gets overseas likely will be the exception. The great majority will see the war through at some continental United States post.

The jobs Waacs already are filling in such posts offer a wide variety of experience. The Army has asked, and the Waacs are supplying as fast as training permits, draftsmen, teletype operators, aircraft electricians, parachute riggers, bombsight repairers, welders, woodworkers, automobile mechanics, truck and tractor drivers and a host of other trained workers.

In every case, a spokesman said, the Waacs already given assignments, other than administrative and training duties in the Corps itself, have replaced enlisted men who were thus freed for combat duty. There is no plan to use Waacs to replace civilian workers.

One of the first jobs to which Waacs were assigned in large numbers was in the airplane warning service. Some 20 odd companies man information centers which chart the movement of planes on the East Coast.

It is expected that Waacs eventually will be assigned to post headquarters at most of the larger Army posts in the continental United States. Such units already are at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

The success of the Waacs in the short time since training began last July 20 led President Roosevelt recently to order expansion of the Corps to 150,000. This has slowed down slightly the flow of Waacs to jobs actually relieving soldiers. It has been necessary to assign them instead to instruction of recruits.

In addition to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, where the first Waacs were trained, there is a training center now at Daytona Beach, Fla., another is to open at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., in February.

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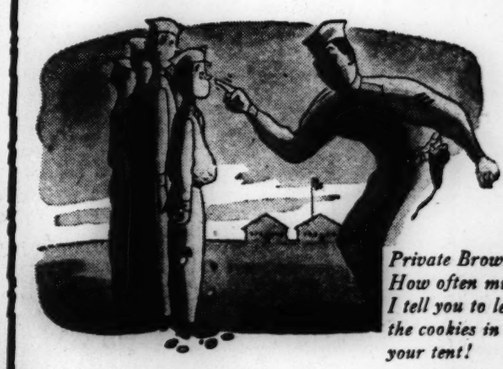

Private Brown! How often must I tell you to leave the cookies in your tent!

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New Films at Keith Memorial—Art—Concert Programs in Prospect

Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers As Co-Stars

By John Beaufort

Leo McCarey might have called his new romantic melodrama "The Education of Katie O'Hara." The heroine of "Once Upon a Honeymoon," which opened at the Keith Memorial Wednesday, is an ex-strip tease dancer from the U. S. A. Katie is as unaware of international politics and democratic principles as any girl could be who is posing as Katherine Butte Smith from Philadelphia and has got herself engaged to Austrian Baron von Luber in Vienna.

Katie's education begins on the day of Anschluss, when Pat O'Toole, a U. S. foreign correspondent, tricks his way into the uppity baroness-to-be's presence to interview her on her wedding trip itinerary. O'Toole suspects that Von Luber is a Nazi hatchet man and an advance agent for Hitler's invasions. The baron exposes Pat's identity as a reporter but this does not prevent the newsman's following the couple to Czechoslovakia, which falls as they are married, or to Poland, where the Von Lubers spend their honeymoon. With the bombing of Warsaw as evidence, Pat is able to convince the unwary Katie that her marriage has been an ideological as well as a romantic mistake.

Her eyes open to Nazi crimes, Katie gives her passport to her Jewish maid and then, with the maid's passport in her purse, is taken for a Jewess by the police. She and Pat are thrown into a concentration camp, from which they are rescued by the American consul. Together, they make their way to Paris, arriving in time for the German invasion of France. It would be unfair to spoil what excitement "Once Upon a Honeymoon" possesses by announcing Katie's further adventures.

But it is impossible to overlook certain aspects of Mr. McCarey's film which many people are going to consider decidedly unfortunate. In the Warsaw episode, for instance, a Gestapo bully forces on Pat a derby hat several sizes too large for him. When the official jams the hat down over Pat's ears, the hero takes on a Jewish appearance, which sends Katie into gales of laughter. Their changed mood in the concentration camp, which is full of real Jews, is probably meant to bring home a commendable point but, instead, it accentuates the poor taste of the hat scene.

Another similar misfiring of humor occurs later on when Katie assumes a Bronx accent to discredit Von Luber with Hitler.

In all this, it is apparent Mr. McCarey had no intention of offending — quite the reverse, in fact, since "Once Upon a Honeymoon" exposes and condemns the brutality and consciencelessness of the Nazis.

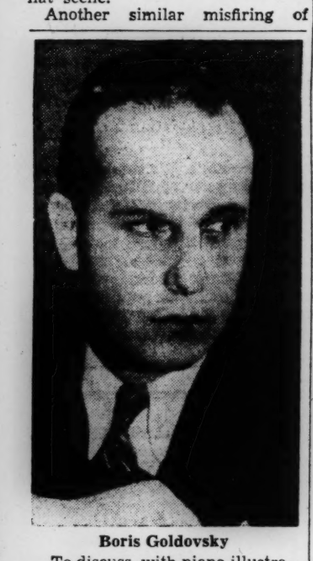
"Once Upon a Honeymoon" does, however, offer a case in which terrible and tragic events are misused for the lighter side of comedy drama entertainment because of an apparently insufficient realization of the real implications of the event. It is possible that these aspects emphasize themselves unduly—although the fundamental objection to them remains — because "Once Upon a Honeymoon" is not a particularly successful picture even on its own level. It is long and over-talkative. It lacks the intense exictement of a well told story, although there are occasional stirring scenes and several amusing passages of comedy.

Cary Grant plays Pat with his usual mastery of any comedy situation plus a sincerity necessary for a newspaperman on the job of exposing Nazi evils. Ginger Rogers, after a slow start in her exaggerated burlesque of the snobbish poseur, warms to her task when the genuine Katie emerges and proves herself a warm, gallant, venturesome Irish-American girl. Miss Rogers and Mr. Grant are co-starred for the first time in this film.

Walter Slezak, in his Hollywood debut, gives an exceptionally good performance as the Nazi who is not quite such a fool as his ill-wishers would like to imagine but who learns the lesson which all tyrants must eventually learn. Albert Dekker, Albert Basserman, Ferike Boros, and Harry Shannon play the principal supporting roles capably.

Harold Peary of the radio laugh which is a cross between a gurgle and a bass giggle is the subject of a faintly amusing farce which is the companion feature. It is called "The Great Gildersleeve" in deference to Mr. Peary's radio character.

Gildersleeve, according to the film, is an amiable nincompoop variously engaged in trying to keep the custody of his nephew and niece, avoid marrying an undiscourageable female, and prove that he is the greatest man in Summerfield. Jane Darwell supplies a much needed air of common sense. Gordon Douglas directed.



Boris Goldovsky

To discuss, with piano illustrations, current Boston Symphony concerts at a series of luncheons to be held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel starting Friday, Jan. 15.

Metropolitan Museum of Art

'String Quartet' by Jack Levine

Painting by Boston artist which has been awarded the second prize of $3,000 in the Artists for Victory Exhibition in New York.

Fogg Museum of Art

Portrait of Anne Grant

Painting by William Dunlap on exhibition at the Fogg Museum in Cambridge.

Grace Moore for Operetta

Grace Moore has been signed by Russell Lewis to appear in a new production of Offenbach's operetta, "La Belle Hélène." Darius Milhaud, French composer, has gone to New York from the West Coast to re-orchestrate the score, and Efrem Kurtz, for 10 years musical director of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, has been signed as conductor. Isaac Van Grove will serve as assistant conductor and choral director, a post he held this season with the New Opera Company. Edward Eager has written a new book and lyrics for the production in collaboration with Alfred Drake.

Casting will begin March 1 but New York will not see the production until May, when Miss Moore's opera commitments for the season will have been completed.

Pictures of Ships

At the Boston City Club (Ashburton Place Entrance) there is now on view an exhibition of pen and ink drawings of ships by Augustus J. Robinson. This is a subject exhibition and the theme has been treated with studiousness.

One group of drawings includes portrayals of "dreadnaughts of the past." Among them are articulate portrayals of the ships of the Phoenicians and ancient Egyptians, Roman galleys, Viking craft, and fighters of the Spanish Armada. Through the arts a valuable record of the history of naval architecture has been preserved. Mr. Robinson has drawn with gusto modern American naval shipping beside which the earlier style navigation seems picturesque and clumsy.

Novel Items On Exhibition At the Museum

While much has been withdrawn from public view at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, many items have been brought into the light and a number of loans from private owners have recently been placed on display. They are not announced or publicized, and they must be found by the spectator.

In the French corridor hangs a new acquisition, a view of Paris, including the Pont Royal and the Tuileries by the Frenchman, Arthur Robert. Many landmarks of the French capital have been included in this townscape and the decided clarity of Robert's brushwork makes the details unmistakable. This Frenchman happened to come under the influence of English landscape painters of his day, only thus can his articulate style and descriptive vividness be explained.

Near by hang landscapes by Frenchmen, Theodore Rousseau and Charles Daubigny, who made realistic portrayals of the French countryside in the increasingly domestic and intimate manner, inaugurated by the Barbizons and developed by the Impressionists. There is a good-sized group of canvases by J. B. Corot, including some silvery lyrical depictions of woodlands, the manner of Corot so dear to Americans of a generation or two ago. But there are also scenes executed in the early style under Italian influence, in which there are focal bits of architecture. The figure paintings by Corot show a specialization to which he was devoted but for which there was no market. Today Corot's gifts have been revaluated and his artistic stature magnified just for those unheralded figure portraits.

A canvas by that romantic, Adolphe Monticelli, proves refreshing. Because others went outdoors and painted directly from nature, Monticelli's color fantasies in comparison seemed artificial. But fashions in taste change, and we find today many a young artist working diligently in glazes to achieve effects of transparency and translucent color akin to those of Monticelli. The vitreous texture of his color may be compared with a little landscape by the American, Albert Ryder, that hangs modestly in a corner of the American gallery of nineteenth-century artists downstairs.

Still in the romantic vein are two loans, canvases by Louis Elshemius, the American intuitive artist, who was a law unto himself, and an uncompromising exponent of self-expression. Another loan comes from the hand of a gifted American woman, Mary Cassatt. Here is one of her touching portrayals of a mother and child. The early Winslow Homer is represented in a loan, "The Croquet Match." Homer was still the illustrator, most earnestly concerned with elements of description. This entertaining little canvas seems tight and inflexible when compared with the later pictures by Homer executed with a full, rhythmical brush. Finally, there is the famous "The Drummer Boy," by William Morris Hunt.

D. A.

Paul Draper at Telepix

Paul Draper, the dancer, assisted by Ruby Keeler, will be seen in a short musical film at the Telepix starting New Year's Day. Other short features on the program will include Walt Disney's "Pluto" and "Monkey Doodle Dandies," the story of Lidice, the town which was destroyed by the Nazis, a camera visit to New Orleans, and newsreels.

Carmen Miranda

Now in "Springtime in the Rockies," film musical at the Metropolitan

News of the Stage

New York

"The Patriots," Sergeant Sidney Kingsley's play about Thomas Jefferson, is now in rehearsal at the National Theater, New York, under the direction of Shepard Traube. The Playwrights' Company and Rowland Stebbins are the producers, and the large cast includes Madge Evans, wife of the author. She will have the role of Martha, Jefferson's eldest daughter, who was more generally known by her nickname of "Patsy." Raymond Edward Johnson, radio actor, will have the leading male part, that of America's third President. Contemporaries of Jefferson, prominently portrayed, are George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, James Monroe, and James Madison. The action covers the ten-year period in Jefferson's career, from 1790, when he returned to America from France, where he had acted as a special envoy for this Government, to 1800, when he was elected President.

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Two closings are announced for New York this week. One is Philip Barry's "Without Love," which though a hit, will terminate its Broadway career on Feb. 13, as Katharine Hepburn, one of the two featured players, is due back in Hollywood on March 1 to begin work on a film version of the play. The other departure will be "Sweet Charity," the farce which made a postponed Manhattan debut this week after revisions of the orginal production.

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Alfred de Liagre, Jr., has signed Watson Barratt to design the set for "Ask My Friend Sandy" which will bring Roland Young back to the Broadway stage after several years in Hollywood. The play will open in New Haven on Thursday evening, Jan. 14 for an engagement of three days and is scheduled to come to the Biltmore Theater the week of Jan. 20.

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"The Eve of St. Mark" is giving its 100th performance at the Cort Theater, New York, this afternoon. Thursday night the second company will give its first public performance in Rochester, at the Auditorium, en route to Detroit and Chicago. In addition to its hundred performances in New York, "The Eve of St. Mark" has been given some 350 times by 75 member theaters of the National Theater Conference. This total of 450 performances from coast to coast is the equivalent of more than a year's run on Broadway, achieved in less than three months' time. It is estimated that half a million persons have already seen the play.

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Angna Enters, making her first New York appearance in two years at the Alvin Theater, will open the "History of the Theater" series, sponsored by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, on Jan. 25 at 5:30 p. m. Admission to the series is free but tickets can be obtained only by writing to the Museum.

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In 'The Pirate" last week Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne played to the greatest pre-Christmas week business of their careers. The gross for the week was $23,550.00, a sum that represents virtual capacity at all performances.

Free Recital at Harvard

John Jacob Niles is announced to give a song recital in Paine Hall, Harvard University, under the auspices of the Morris Grey Poetry Fund and the Department of Music, on the evening of Wednesday, Jan. 6, at 8:15 o'clock. The recital is free and open to the public.

R. Casadésus To Be Soloist At Symphony

After a trip to New York and other cities, the Boston Symphony Orchestra gives its twelfth pair of concerts in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Friday, Jan. 15, and the evening of Saturday, Jan. 16, with Robert Casadésus, pianist, assisting. The program comprises Rezniček's Overture to "Donna Diana," Strauss' "Don Quixote" Variations, and Saint-Saëns' Piano Concerto No. 4 in C minor. Richard Burgin, assistant conductor, will direct the performances. Jean Bedetti, cellist, and Jean Lefranc, viola player, will take the incidental solo parts in the Strauss tone poem.

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Miss Anderson's Songs

Marian Anderson, appearing in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Jan. 10, will sing airs by Handel and Haydn, songs by Schubert, the aria, "O mio Fernando," from Donizetti's "Favorita," songs in English of the usual recital type, and Negro spirituals arranged by Burleigh, Hayes, Payne, and Price.

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Next Victory Concert

Jean Bedetti, cellist, and Félix Fox, pianist, are announced to give the next program for Service men and women and their guests at the Museum of Fine Arts on the afternoon of Sunday, Jan. 10, at 4 o'clock. They will present the Beethoven Cello Sonata in A major. Each artist will be heard as well in groups of solo pieces.

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Stradivarius Program

Schubert's Quartet in A minor, op. 29, and Schumann's Quartet in A major, op. 41, No. 3, make chief figure on the program of the Stradivarius Quartet, which gives its third concert in Sleeper Hall of Boston University on the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 5. Other pieces announced are Schubert's "Quartetsatz" in C minor and the Scherzo from Mendelssohn's Quartet in E flat major, op. 44, No. 3.

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Zimbalist Coming

Efrem Zimbalist is scheduled to give a violin recital in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Jan. 17. A study of his entitled "Sarasateana," being a suite of dances based on folk melodies which the great Sarasate made use of, is mentioned in an announcement from the Boston manager's office as likely to have a place on the program.

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Opera Lecture

Mozart's "Don Giovanni" is the subject of the opera lecture to be given by Boris Goldovsky at the New England Conservatory of Music on the afternoon of Thursday, Jan. 7, at 5 o'clock. Other Mozart talks will be on "Cosi Fan Tutte," Jan. 14; and "Magic Flute," Jan. 21. Later in the winter the works of Verdi and Wagner will be taken up. Application for admission is made at the office of the Conservatory Registrar before the lectures.

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In the Two-Piano Style

The Luboshutz-Nemenoff two-piano team is booked for an appearance in Aaron Richmond's Celebrity Series of concerts at Symphony Hall, afternoon of Jan. 24.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland. Featuring John Barton. 8:30. Matinees Friday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—"Something for the Boys," presented by Michael Todd. Starring Ethel Merman. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"The Wife Takes a Child," presented by John C. Wilson. Featuring Henry Hull, Evelyn Varden, Nedda Harrigan. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—"Spring Again," comedy by Bertram Bloch and Isabel Leighton. Starring Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith. 8:30. Matinees today and Saturday at 2:30.

Majestic—"Three Curtains," a group of three one-act plays, "The Man of Destiny," "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," and "Playgoers," starring Gloria Swanson and Francis Lederer. 8:30. Matinees Friday and Saturday at 2:30. Engagement extended to Jan. 9.

Music

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Sundown Kid," 11:20 a. m., 1:55, 4:30, 7:05, 9:40, 12:10. "Moon and Sixpence," 9:40 a. m., 12:15, 2:50, 5:25, 8, 10:30, 1:05 a. m.

Exeter—News and Short Subjects. 2, 5, 8. "The Falcon's Brother." George Sanders. 2:15, 5:15, 8:20. "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 3:20, 6:20, 9:25.

Fenway—"The Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea, Rudy Vallee. 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. "The Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens, Elisabeth Fraser. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Fine Arts—"Carmen," Charlie Chaplin. 1:35, 3:50, 6, 8, 10:10, 12:30 a. m. "The Blood of a Poet." 2:15, 4:30, 6:40, 8:50, 10:50, 1:15 a. m. "Lot in Sodom." 1, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:50, 12.

Keith Memorial—"Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. 9:37 a. m., 12:56, 4:15, 7:39, 9:51, 12:37. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary. 11:47 a. m., 3:06, 6:29 a. m., 2:37, 5:40, 8:35.

Kenmore—"The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. 3:20, 5:40, 9:15. "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr, Buddy Ebson. 1, 4:30, 7:50.

Metropolitan—"Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne, Carmen Miranda. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:28, 9:15. "The Man in the Trunk," Lynn Roberts, George Holmes. 11:24 a. m., 2:15, 5:10, 8.

Modern—"Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 10:15 a. m., 12:55, 3:30. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 9, 11:38 a. m., 2:15, "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 6:30, 10, 1:35 a. m. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 5, 8:30, 12:05 a. m.

Normandie—"Junior Army," Freddie Bartholomew. 10:55 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 6:50, 9:40, 12:10. "Laugh Your Blues Away," Bert Gordon. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:25, 8:15, 10:50, 1:35 a. m.

Orpheum—"Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy, Robert Taylor. 10:20 a. m., 1:20, 4:20, 7:10, 10:10, 1:10 a. m. "The McGuerins from Brooklyn," Grace Bradley, Arline Judge. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30, 12:30 a. m.

Paramount: "The Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea, Rudy Vallee. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens, Elisabeth Fraser. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

RKO-Boston—Stage Show: 12:34, 3:42, 6:19, 8:56. "When Johnnie Came Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 11:11 a. m., 2:19, 4:56, 7:32, 9:56. Midnight stage show: 12:15 a. m. Picture: 1:30 a. m.

Scollay—"Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 11:15 a. m., 1:45, 4:45. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:30. "Now Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 6:30, 9:50, 1:30 a. m. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 8:30, 12:10 a. m.

South Station Theater—"Exposing Nazi Plots in South America," "Paul Draper, Ruth Keeler and Rudolf Frimel and Orchestra." "The Film That Was Lost." "Terror on the Midway" "Deep-Sea Fishing," "Louisiana's Bayou Country." latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The McGuerins From Brooklyn," Grace Bradley, Arline Judge. 11:30 a. m., 2:44, 5:49, 9:04, 12:05. "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy, Robert Taylor. 12:30, 3:45, 6:50, 10:05, 1:06 a. m.

Telepix—"It's Everybody's War," Henry Fonda; "Spirit of Democracy"—Monticello," "Hal McIntyre's Music," "Tito's Guitar," "Neptune's Daughters," "Famous Jury Trial," "Frank Lloyd Wright School," 30 minutes of the latest news. Continuous from 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Jacare," narration by Frank Buck. 10:40 a. m. 1, 3:20, 5:40, 7:55, 10:15. "Living Ghost," James Dunn. 9:35, 11:55 a. m., 2:15, 4:35, 6:50, 9:10.

Tremont—"Reluctant Dragon." 9:05 a. m., 12:40, 4:20, 8:05. "Ziegfeld Girl." 10:15 a. m., 2, 5:45, 9:15.

Uptown—"Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:20, 4:40, 8:15. "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 2:45, 6:08, 9:40.

Washington Street Olympia—"Flying Tigers," John Wayne. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan. 10:55 a. m., 2. "Road to Morocco." 5:05, 7:55, 10:40, 1:20 a. m. "Henry Aldrich, Editor." 6:35, 9:30, 12 midnight.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers. "Busses Roar," Richard Trevers 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. "Road Agent," Leo Carrillo. 2, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Jungle Siren," Ann Corio, Betty Grable. "Lost Horizon," 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Cary. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Iceland," Sonja Henie. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

Coolidge: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. "Careful, Soft Shoulders." 2, 5, 8.

Cleveland Circle: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien. "Scattergood Rides High," Guy Kibbee. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan, 2, 8.

University: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 3:25, 6:45, 10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Voice of Terror." "Bells of Capistrano," Gene Autrey. 2, 7.

Strand: "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:35, 7:55. "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. 3:26, 9:26.

Codman Square: "Orchestra Wives," Glenn Miller and his orchestra. 3:14, 9:14. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen. 1:47, 7:47.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 3:29, 7, 9:43. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 2:05, 8:19.

Park: "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. "Careful, Soft Shoulders," Virginia Bruce. 2, 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 1:45, 8.

Hyde Park: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart. "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray. 145, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Orchestra Wives," Ann Rutherford, George Montgomery. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Iceland," Sonja Henie. "Men of Texas," Ann Gwynne. 2:18, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 3, 6:10, 9:20. "The Busses Roar," Richard Travis, Julie Bishop. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Maplewood: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 3:15, 8. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 2:05, 7:50.

Mystic: "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 2:15, 8:20. "Flying Fortress," Richard Green. 3:40, 7, 9:45.

Strand: "Navy Comes Through," Randolph Scott. 3:25, 7, 9:40. "Moonlight in Havana," Mischa Auer. 2:15, 8:35.

Orpheum: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart. 3:20, 9:25. "Men of Texas," Richard Stack. 1:55, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers, Henry Fonda. "Escape from Crime." 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 1:45, 7:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 2, 8. (Continuous performance New Year's Day.)

NEWTON—Paramount: "Orchestra Wives," Ann Rutherford. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen. 1:30, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. "Timber," Leo Carillo, Andy Devine. 2, 8.

Strand: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Ahern. "Spirit of Stanford." 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell. "The Spirit of Stanford," Frankie Albert. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell. "The Spirit of Stanford," Frankie Albert. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. "Sons of Pioneers," Roy Rogers, George Hayes. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Date with the Falcon." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Jungle Siren," Ann Corio, Buster Crabbe. "Youth on Parade," Ruth Terry. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake. "Joe Smith, American," Marsha Hunt. 1:45, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Iceland." Sonja Henie, John Payne. "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 2:15, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake. "Here We Go Again," G. Sims, Fay. 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. 3:44, 8:04. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. 2, 5:30, 9:57.

AMUSEMENTS

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"THREE CURTAINS"
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EVES: 55c-$2.75; NEW YEAR'S EVE: 55c-$3.30; WED. MAT.: 55c-$1.65; SAT. MAT.: 55c-$2.20; NEW YEAR'S DAY MAT.: 55c-$2.20

PLYMOUTH Evs. 8:30—Mat. Today
GRACE GEORGE AND C. AUBREY SMITH
in The 1942 Prize-winning Comedy Hit
"SPRING AGAIN"
EVES: (EXCEPT TONIGHT) 55c to $2.75; NEW YEAR'S EVE: 55c to $3.30; THURS. MAT.: 55c to $1.65; SAT. MAT.: 55c to $2.20.

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John C. Wilson presents
The Wife Takes A Child
A comedy by Phoebe & Henry Ephron
Henry Hull Evelyn Varden Nedda Harrigan
Staged by Mr. Wilson
HULL • VARDEN • HARRIGAN
EVES. (Except Tonight): 55c-$2.75; NEW YEAR'S EVE.: 55c-$3.30; SAT. MAT.: 55c-$2.20.

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GEORGE SANDERS
"THE FALCON'S BROTHER"
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Betty GRABLE • John PAYNE
"SPRINGTIME in the ROCKIES"
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Claudette COLBERT Joel McCREA
"The Palm Beach Story"
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GINGER ROGERS—RAY MILLAND
"THE MAJOR AND THE MINOR"
"MANILA CALLING"
Lloyd Nolan—Carole Landis
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The Home Forum

Good Resolutions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE BEGINNING of a new year is considered the time for starting over again, the time to make resolutions to be kinder, to be happier, to help others more, to overcome bad habits, to trust God more. Every day, every moment, we can cast out false concepts, or thoughts, and accept only the true. Our health and harmony depend on how thoroughly this is done.

Every day is a new beginning. Each morning we can start afresh and resolve to live the day according to our highest sense of right, with renewed perseverance, purified motives, and honest purposes. However, it takes more than human resolutions to rise above difficulties, no matter how noble these resolutions may be. The Scriptures declare (I John 1:5), **"God is light, and in him is no darkness at all."** When we seek God first, above all else, then we shall assuredly find Him, and in finding Him we shall find the highest good, good that overcomes evil, good that endures.

* * *

Many have found that the study of Christian Science enables them to understand God better, and thus to have more faith in Him, an understanding faith that brings an answer to their prayers. Christian Science teaches that God is Life, Love, Mind; that He is ever present. It teaches that God is the source of all good, and that man, as His image and likeness, reflects good in health, happiness, and goodness. It shows that since God is everywhere, evil is nowhere, but is a false belief, not real, and that it is overcome in proportion as we understand our real status as God's reflection.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 15), **"We must resolve to take up the cross, and go forth with honest hearts to work and watch for wisdom, Truth, and Love."** Each one must take up the cross of facing his problems, and solve them with the truth which Christian Science shows us how to apply. God gives the wisdom and courage to meet any situation that may arise, and to prove that God, good, is the only power. Sickness, poverty, sin, war, are not God-sent, but are errors caused by wrong thinking; and the understanding of God will overcome them. God is the loving Father of all, and does not send affliction. He sends only good. We need to become receptive to the good that He is constantly showering upon us.

* * *

We can begin today to claim our birthright of dominion over evil, and our inheritance of health, harmony, happiness, goodness. The study of the Bible and Science and Health, together with the weekly Lesson-Sermons outlined in the *Christian Science Quarterly*, will prove an invaluable blessing. Christ Jesus, in telling the people how to overcome lack of good in their lives, said (Matthew 6:33), **"Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."** What and where is this kingdom that we must seek if we want good? It is within spiritual thinking. The Master also said that the only way to enter this kingdom or attain this consciousness of heavenly harmony so that good may be added to us, is to become as little children. Surely he must have meant that we must keep our thoughts free from envy, anger, pride, passion, and egotism, and learn to reflect the attributes of Love, in kindness, humility, purity, and selflessness. We can watch our thoughts more closely each moment and know that man, God's idea, reflects God, good. As we do this, we shall find that good will be added unto us in all our ways.

Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 514): **"In the figurative transmission from the divine thought to the human, diligence, promptness, and perseverance are likened to 'the cattle upon a thousand hills.' They carry the baggage of stern resolve, and keep pace with highest purpose."** Many testify to instantaneous healings in Christian Science, healings of sin, sickness, lack, and discord. If the healing does not come immediately, it will come as we learn to apply these teachings with "diligence, promptness, and perseverance." When our motives are right, these qualities of stern resolve will enable us to be victorious over evil. So we learn, not alone on New Year's Day, but every day, to seek God, good, with all our hearts, knowing that we shall surely find Him.

* * *

Today, when the world so greatly needs peace, needs to accept the Christ, Truth, "which taketh away the sin of the world" (John 1:29), we can do much wherever we are to help dissolve the world's discord by knowing that God is omnipotent and omnipresent, and that this ever-present and all-powerful good will be made manifest as we do our part in our own thinking to establish peace and righteousness. Paul says (Philippians 3:13), **"I count not myself to have apprehended: but this one thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."** We can forget the mistakes and heartaches and errors of the past, and reach out and grasp God's hand, resolving to **"go forth with honest hearts to work and watch for wisdom, Truth, and Love,"** and to reflect these qualities to all around us.

"What is this healing prayer?"

¶ The practical results of Christian Science have impressed vast numbers of people, including many natural scientists, clergymen, and physicians. The Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy,

fully explains the prayer, the manner of thinking, which produces these results—heals the sick, supplies the needy, binds "up the brokenhearted," releases men and women of all sorts into greater usefulness, security, and satisfaction.

¶ The book is enabling people in all walks of life—in military service and out of it—to prove Jesus' words, "Ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full."

¶ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather, at $5 — thumb-indexed, $7.50—and it is available also in other editions at other prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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A catalog of all the works of Mrs. Eddy will be sent on request

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"COWS DRINKING; JERSEY": *A Drawing by Edmund Blampied*

EDMUND BLAMPIED was born in 1886 on a farm of the Island of Jersey. His childhood was spent entirely in the rustic atmosphere. He knew the native folk of Brittany and Normandy, the seaweed gatherers, the laborers, the peasants. He did some sketching and, at the age of seventeen, was enrolled in the Lambeth School of Art. Later he studied the art of etching, in which he manifested so much talent that he achieved a place among the top-ranking graphic artists of the day. Blampied's pictures have no parallel, concentrated as they are on the slow-paced, unspectacular life of the peasants on the Island of Jersey. His pictures show an imaginative quality and an inner warmth; the artist obviously stresses the idea without holding himself responsible to an elaborate technical scheme. His line is fluent and expressive.

There are many preparatory drawings sketched by Edmund Blampied and they show the enthusiasm of the artist for his subject. He has drawn the indefatigable workers, bullock-drawn carts, scenes of plowing, views of the market place, Jersey Island entertainments, and cows. This drawing, "Cows Drinking; Jersey," was executed in crayon. We see the artist employing the pencil sparingly, concentrating upon details where they are essential.

D. A.

New Year

Only the stars mark midnight where they glow
Above the vast cathedral-hush of snow;
The birches curving in the wind are stark
White elegance against the sleeping dark,
And silently the new year slips between
The powdered branches of the evergreen.

KATHRYN CRAVENS

The Most Important Ingredient

IT WILL BE APPARENT to the thoughtful reader that there are strange gaps in Mrs. Appleyard's cooking. What! An adopted Vermonter and she never tells how to make doughnuts? Where is her rule for griddle cakes? Can a woman who doesn't mention French-fried potatoes really hold a good man's affection?

These are all pretty sharp, pointed questions, and Mrs. Appleyard's face—if not red—was at least a becoming pink as she answered them. She had just taken a batch of oatmeal cookies out of the oven, so it may have been only her baking flush. Her hair net was broken because she had just been chasing a Siamese kitten into a rosebush before the urge to make cookies came upon her. She had on that scarlet bandanna smock that makes her look like a fire engine—on a small scale, of course. She had managed to get a little flour on her nose. . . .

Still, in spite of these minor difficulties, Mrs. Appleyard preserved her poise. So does the Statue of Liberty, for that matter—in spite of this and that.

"I have seventeen wonderful rules for doughnuts and I never made one in my life," she announced, apparently without shame. "Why should I make them when my neighbors do it a lot better and send me in the results? Did you ever hear about the Covered-Dish Party in Gospel Hollow? You know everyone takes a covered dish and then, at a moment of tense excitement, the covers are removed and the dishes are passed around. Usually one person has salad and another cake and another macaroni and cheese or baked beans. This time at Gospel Hollow when they opened the dishes everyone had brought doughnuts. Except the one who had marble cake. They have committees now. If I'd been there I'd probably have brought popcorn. As to griddle cakes," Mrs. Appleyard went on, "I am the sort of cook that sometimes has good luck with my griddle cakes—need I say more? Mr. Appleyard doesn't like French-fried potatoes. . . ."

"Now, just one more question, Mrs. Appleyard," the Editor said, . . . "I've heard it said that a well-known painter when asked what he mixed his paints with, said, 'With brains.' Now do you feel that—to sum up what you've told me—people should cook with brains? May I quote you?"

Mrs. Appleyard put another batch of cookies into the oven.

"Brains aren't enough," she said. "You have to like things: the dishes you cook with, the people you buy the butter from, the field where the crows fly over the corn and the wind that blows through their wings. You have to like the table you put the food on, and the people who sit around it. Yes, even when they tip back in your Hitchcock chairs, you have to like them. You don't just like how food tastes—you like how it looks and smells and how the eggbeater sounds. You like the rhythm of chopping and the throb of the teakettle lid. You like to test the frying-pan with water and see it run around like quicksilver. You like the shadows in pewter and the soft gleam of silver and the sharp flash of glass. You like the feel of damask napkins and the shadows of flowers on a white cloth. You like people eating in their best clothes in candlelight, and in their dungarees on a beach in the broiling sun, or under a pine tree in the rain.

"You like that last moment before a meal is served when the Hollandaise thickens, the steak comes sputtering out of the broiler, the cream is cooked in to the potatoes and the last drop of water is cooked out of the peas." Here she was silent long enough to take the correctly lacy and golden cookies off the pan. "Not with brains," she repeated, putting down the spatula. "With love."—From "Mrs. Appleyard's Kitchen," by LOUISE ANDREWS KENT. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

A New Year's Call on Mrs. Madison

YESTERDAY BEING New Year's Day, *everybody*, affected or disaffected toward the Government, attended to pay Mrs. Madison the compliments of the season. Between one and two o'clock we drove to the President's, where it was with much difficulty we made good our entrance, though all of our acquaintances endeavoured with the utmost civility to compress themselves as small as they could for our accommodation. The marine band, stationed in the ante-room, continued playing in spite of the crowd pressing on their very heads. . . .

Her majesty's appearance was truly regal, —dressed in a robe of pink satin, trimmed elaborately with ermine, a white velvet and satin turban, with nodding ostrich-plumes and a crescent in front, gold chain and clasps around the waist and wrists. 'Tis here the woman who adorns the dress, and not the dress that beautifies the woman. I cannot conceive a female better calculated to dignify the station which she occupies in society than Mrs. Madison,—amiable in private life and affable in public, she is admired and esteemed by the rich and beloved by the poor. . . . Her frank cordiality to all guests is in contrast to the manner of the President, who is very formal, reserved and precise, yet not wanting in a certain dignity. Being so low of stature, he was in imminent danger of being confounded with the plebeian crowd; and was pushed and jostled about like a common citizen,—but not so with her ladyship! The towering feathers and excessive throng distinctly pointed out her station wherever she moved.

After partaking of some ice-creams and . . . shaking hands with the President and tendering our good wishes, we were preparing to leave the rooms, when our attention was attracted through the window towards what we conceived to be a rolling ball of burnished gold, carried with swiftness through the air by two gilt wings. Our anxiety increased the nearer it approached, until it actually stopped before the door; and from it alighted, weighted with gold lace, the French Minister and suite. We now also perceived that what we had supposed to be wings, were nothing more than gorgeous footmen with *chapeaux bras*, gilt braided skirts and splendid swords. Nothing ever was witnessed in Washington so brilliant and dazzling,—a meridian sun blazing full on this carriage filled with diamonds and glittering orders, and gilt to the edge of the wheels,—you may well imagine how the natives stared and rubbed their eyes to be convinced 'twas no fairy dream.—SARAH GALES SEATON, quoted in "A History of the White House."

Hoarfrost

Only
The sparrows, there
Upon their wire, have not
Been dipped in white enchantment since
Last night.

ELAINE V. EMANS

Through the Big Window

OUR LITTLE HOUSE stands on an angle of land which pushes out into the Rideau River. On our west side the trees stand back, on the east they crowd in close; but in front of us the river runs so near that we could step out of the window and into it.

The house is white with a green roof; and, now as we go on towards the New Year, there is a fringe of icicles hanging from the eaves. In the midday sunshine, they flash and sparkle; but in the evening, as we plod through the snow, and see only the outline of the house and the lamplight glowing out warm into the dark, they shine quietly, half disappearing into the shadows.

The greatest beauty of our house is the window in the living-room. It is so wide that it stretches half the length of the front, so high that we must bend back our heads and look up to see where it ends. Through the big window, we look out upon the life of the river and the trees, and of the animals who inhabit them.

* * *

Most of the river is frozen over now, laid out flat under a blanket of snow. But opposite the window there are some little rapids, and sometimes four black ducks come and visit the patch of water which the exuberance of the rapids keeps open. Very neat and slick they are, and their shining coats look thin and summery; but they swim about, quite warm and happy, and disappear for long minutes under the water. Then they bob up again, swallowing the results of their dive, and ruffling themselves to resettle their feathers. We should enjoy feeding them, but they prefer to forage for themselves; and, if we open the door to go out, they take off like sea-planes and fly away with a great whistle of wings.

* * *

More neighborly neighbors are the squirrels. They inhabit the trees quite near the house, running up and down the branches and bounding through the snow as though it were nothing to them. The rhythm of their leaping seems to start in their little heads and curve, like a sound wave, all the way through them and out at their tails. They are much pleased when we scatter our crusts; they sit to eat them with their backs to the house, but so close that we can see their whiskers flipping and their little jaws working at top speed.

The cock pheasant visits us rarely. We love to watch him streaming up the river, with his long tail feathers winnowing in the wind of his flight. We have never seen him with his mate, but we have seen her separately. Only yesterday she passed, walking up the road as busy and preoccupied as a person, but much freer than a person; for, when the road turned away from the direction which she wanted to take, she left it and went on just as easily along the river bank, evening her steps in the rough snow with the balance of her wings.

* * *

The trees and the river are new every morning; kind and familiar, but always clad in a fresh loveliness—whether the snow is whirling in a white pattern between us and the water, whether the hoar frost has set the trees in silver, or whether it is just a day of mist and gentleness. Always it is new and we run to the window, eager to become part of it.

Today, as we sat down to breakfast beside the water, the gold of a sunny morning was climbing the sky. Steam stood up like a white smoke from the open water and the little rapids flashed in the early light. As we sat down to breakfast, the team came by with the snow-plow—a pair of lusty percherons, leaning willingly into their collars, their breath smoking and the sweat on their shoulders turning to hoary white. They passed close under the window, turned at the neighbors', passed again on the other side and followed the road inland. As we cleared breakfast, the children came down to the river and swept the rink to skate; then away they went, whirling round and round, curving and leaping and sitting down with cheerful bumps on their little behinds. The squirrels have been friendly: it is a zero day, with not much food to be picked up. But we have not seen the pheasants or the ducks.

Now it is growing dark and the snow is falling again, spreading layer after layer of gentle white to bank us in well for the winter. It is time to draw the curtains, shut out the swirling dusk, and think thoughts of firelight and Christmas and parcels wrapped lovingly in patterned paper. But we must have one more look through the window at the dark river and the trees black against the snowy sky.

* * *

"Well, it must be lovely," people say, "to have a house in the country; but don't you get lonesome in the winter?"

So now we will tell you. We will tell you what gives the river its special quality of marvel, why we so greatly value our squirrels, and what makes the visits of the pheasant such a rare delight.

We do not live in the country. We live in a capital city, twelve minutes by bus from Parliament Hill.

MARY BOSANQUET

For Us to Understand

WE CANNOT AFFORD to ask less of ourselves than a reform of our political behavior. We must teach ourselves that we cannot have government carried on for the welfare of the people, and subject to the criticism and scrutiny of the people's representatives, unless we all give a considerable part of our spare time to politics. This does not mean we all have to run for office, or listen to the speeches of those who do. It means that we all have to take part in the formation of national policy. The existing organizations and associations may be able to help us to do our share. If not, new associations must be formed. In so far as national policy is created by a small minority, it will be selfish and one-sided and productive of the apathy which makes possible the rise of the buccaneer. In so far as it is created by the community as a whole, the prerequisite to high politics is fulfilled. The American people, meeting in their trade-unions, their women's clubs, their churches, their professional groups, their forums, can make up their minds what they think and can get their thoughts heard. . . .

We must teach ourselves that the problem of translating national policy into action—that is, "politics" in the usual restricted sense of the word—can only be met satisfactorily if we have a government whose actions are subject to incessant publicity and incessant criticism. It is not possible for a government to act responsibly and in the open if there is no "open" for it to act in, if the public is either too bored to watch what is going on or too confused to know what to watch. On the other hand, the entire history of government shows that unless it is carried on under the eyes of a watchful public it will degenerate into frauds and thefts and scandals. This is the point of Lord Acton's statement that all power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely. The solution is not to withdraw power from the government, which must sometimes have absolute power in order to save the nation's life. The solution is to compel those who exercise power to do so in the broad daylight, in the open air, where everyone can see what happens.

The open air can be as good a hiding place as a cave, if there is nobody in the neighborhood to look. So the basic problem of government is not only to arrange that power shall be used openly but to see to it that the people will take advantage of the openness and will be there themselves, or will send their representatives, to see what takes place. This means that what takes place must be comprehensible to the public. We shall probably learn, under the hammer of Hitler, that our politics are of vast importance. For a time at least, we shall be eager to be interested in politics. The interest will not be maintained unless politics are made clear enough and simple enough for us to understand. Every unneeded complication in our political system is a danger to civilization.—HERBERT AGAR, in "A Time for Greatness." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Consumer 'Interests' in the Government ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

The professional consumer is losing prestige in the Government, but the housewife, we hope, is gaining.

Half a dozen experiments made by the New Deal to set up offices to fight for the interests of consumers in the administration of Government programs have fallen by the wayside. One by one, the Consumers Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration, the Consumer Division of the National Emergency Council, and the special Adviser to the President on Consumer Problems. At one time, a consumer spokesman on the National Defense Advisory Commission, Miss Harriet Elliott, had equal voice with Donald Nelson and Leon Henderson, but now the Consumer Division is only a minor segment of the Information Service of the Office of Price Administration.

Latest of the spokesmen for consumer interests to drop out of the picture is Donald Montgomery, who resigned this week as Consumer's Counsel of the Agricultural Marketing Administration with a plea for wartime reforms needed in the consumer's behalf.

The new Food Distribution Administration, set up under Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, Mr. Montgomery explained, "does not recognize the need for a partisan of consumers, accountable to them in name and in fact, to help with its job."

End of Experiment

Mr. Montgomery's resignation just about writes finis to the New Deal experiment of having consumer representation in government along with capital (now commonly called "management"), labor, and the farmer. But does it mean that the consumer is to be neglected? Definitely not! Indeed, she—and you have to say "she," since women do 85 per cent of the buying in this country—is becoming a more important person every day. Didn't two leading Government officials have most popular radio programs of the week canceled Sunday night in order to take her into their confidence about the forthcoming rationing of canned and dried foods?

Mr. Wickard promised when he took over his new food job that more attention would be given to educating the housewife in the future. Sunday night's appeal in conjunction with War Information Chief Elmer Davis was his first move to keep that promise.

You can be pretty sure that Mr. Wickard, with his homespun Indiana voice, won't talk to consumers in exactly the same vein that the professional consumer groups have—about thread counts in sheets and grade labeling of canned goods. Mr. Wickard will be thinking of the small-town folks back in Indiana who are going to have to stop eating head lettuce and bleached celery and get back to the chicken gravy and cornmeal mush that their fathers grew up on. He will try to get over to them the fact that it is to America's own interest to feed not only the armies of the United Nations but to see that another Hitler does not spring out of a half-starved Europe after the war is over.

Mr. Montgomery in his farewell statement on the United States food situation outlined 12 "battle-fronts for consumers in 1943." Among other things, he advocated that no rationing plan should be announced in advance "to avoid tipping off trade speculators, pantry hoarders, and pocketbook patriots" and that high wartime costs of producing and processing foods be subsidized by the Government, as in Britain, "instead of forcing consumers to pay higher and higher food prices."

Recommendations Ignored

Both of these recommendations have been ignored by the Government. In announcing that canned-food rationing program two months in advance, Mr. Wickard and Mr. Davis went on the theory that you can expect the American people to do the right thing once you have explained the right thing to them. Besides, as Mr. Davis pointed out, to familiarize thousands of wholesalers and grocers with the details of the rationing program will take time and in that time "partial and mistaken stories are likely to get around as to what is going on and what is intended."

Mr. Henderson's reports indicate that the greediness of "pantry hoarders and pocketbook patriots" feared by Mr. Montgomery under the new Wickard-Davis strategy has been stemmed thus far by Government persuasion and voluntary rationing by grocers.

The Government also is reported to have turned thumbs down on the idea of using widespread general subsidies to hold down the cost of food. The plan may work all right in Britain, they say, but here it would be too costly to the Treasury.

Washington has long been plagued by too many conflicting "interests." The consumer "interests," because it was not well financed nor highly organized, has failed as a pressure group, but who knows, this very fact may be a steppingstone to the realization that all Americans have the same interest—which at this moment happens to be the winning of the war.

The Country Speaks: Chicago

On the Protein Front ..... ***By Ralph W. Cessna***

There is one very important point in this business of meat rationing that hasn't received enough public considerattion, t seems to us. When it has been mentioned in news stories from this particular typewriter, somehow the space available in the paper has run out just as that paragraph was reached, and into the composing room wastebox it has gone. But we persist in bringing it to your attention.

The point is this: that the amount of meat to be allowed for each person under the rationing system soon to go into effect actually will be not so very much less than he has been eating for a long time—excepting this past year or so.

It works out like this:

It now appears that the amount to be allowed per person under the rationing plan will be two pounds and three ounces a week. It may be more. But anyway that is 1,820 ounces, or 113 pounds and two ounces a year. That is only a very few pounds a year less than was consumed, per capita, from 1935 to 1938.

For the 10-year period from 1931 to 1940 the average per capita yearly consumption was but slightly more than 131 pounds. Divide the difference here into 52 weeks and then into 365 days and it would have to be expressed in mouthfuls, or rather "bites," and small bites at that.

It comes down to this: that the per capita consumption under the rationing program will allow each of us only a few bites less each week than we have been used to eating—again excepting these last 12 months or so.

We except the past 12 months or so because this has been an abnormal period.

With more money to spend and fewer things to spend it on, folks have been eating more meat than ever before. But to consider the decrease in per capita consumption from this high point to the rationed allowance, as a deprivation, bespeaking a serious "shortage" with all that term connotes, is illogical and misleading.

In other words, you may have to get along with less meat than you've been used to eating lately, but you will only be going back to a more normal diet, insofar as the amount of meat is concerned.

Actually, during the past 40 years or so we as a nation have been eating less and less meat. New foods and new ways of preparing them have developed. Perhaps we have grown into a less strenuous mode of living, less strenuous at least than that of our pioneer forebears. We ve, according to the standards which are held to govern such things, required less of the meat type of food.

Anyway, the per capita consumption back during the period from 1909 to 1916 was 142.6 pounds per year. That gradually dropped, though, until in the period from 1932 to 1936 it was 131.4. During the depression year it was even less, as we have noted. But the drop was steady over a long period and was not due to an economic force such as the depression.

We are now being made very much conscious of the existence of such a thing as meat. We are made to feel, even though if we weighed it all and added it up it might come out practically the same as last year, that we are getting it these days at an abnormally low rate. We are "shortage" conscious.

Of course, because of political and economic maladjustments there is a real shortage evident in many places, but that isn't the point. There is admittedly enough meat to give us all, if properly distributed, 2 pounds and 3 ounces a week. That is still not only a normal amount of meat, compared with the consumption of other years, but actually a "lot" of meat, compared with what many folks elsewhere are getting today.

To Change the Subject:

Example at the Top ..... ***By Pearl Strachan***

Our chain store last week had no butter. "This is wartime," we said, "and we have marmalade for our breakfast roll. If the armed forces need the butter, it's all right with us."

The butcher from whom we buy our meat had nothing to sell but a fragment of liver and a morsel of tripe. No bacon. No sausage. "The little fellows," he complained, "don't get nothing in the market. The big chains get it all." But our big chain had nothing, by the time we arrived. We decided on baked fish for our Sunday dinner, and paid a fancy price for the lowly species we bought.

As we crunched our breakfast roll, without bacon and without butter, in a contented and co-operative frame of mind, our glance fell on an article in the morning paper, about a Washington society dinner replete with all the prewar luxuries such as caviar, pâté de foie gras, terrapin, mousse of chicken, gallantine of capon, turkey, ham, tongue, beef, roast chicken, petits-fours, and so forth. There was also, the report read, plenty of champagne—French and 1926.

The comment was caustic, for a number of guests at the party were New Dealers who had been telling the Nation to tighten its belt and go without that extra pat of butter and spoonful of sugar, and urging through all channels, press and radio, little ways of making spaghetti take the place of pork and lamb, and other helpful and economical ideas.

We can imagine, of course, a situation when pâté de foie gras might be available, and not a cubic inch of meat. We have eaten caviar in a mountain cabin when we couldn't even get bread to put it on. It was old caviar, and sealed in a jar, and the only thing that hadn't gone bad. With such delicacies already across the ocean and past the customs, it would be futile to suggest sending them back to the starving populations who put them up.

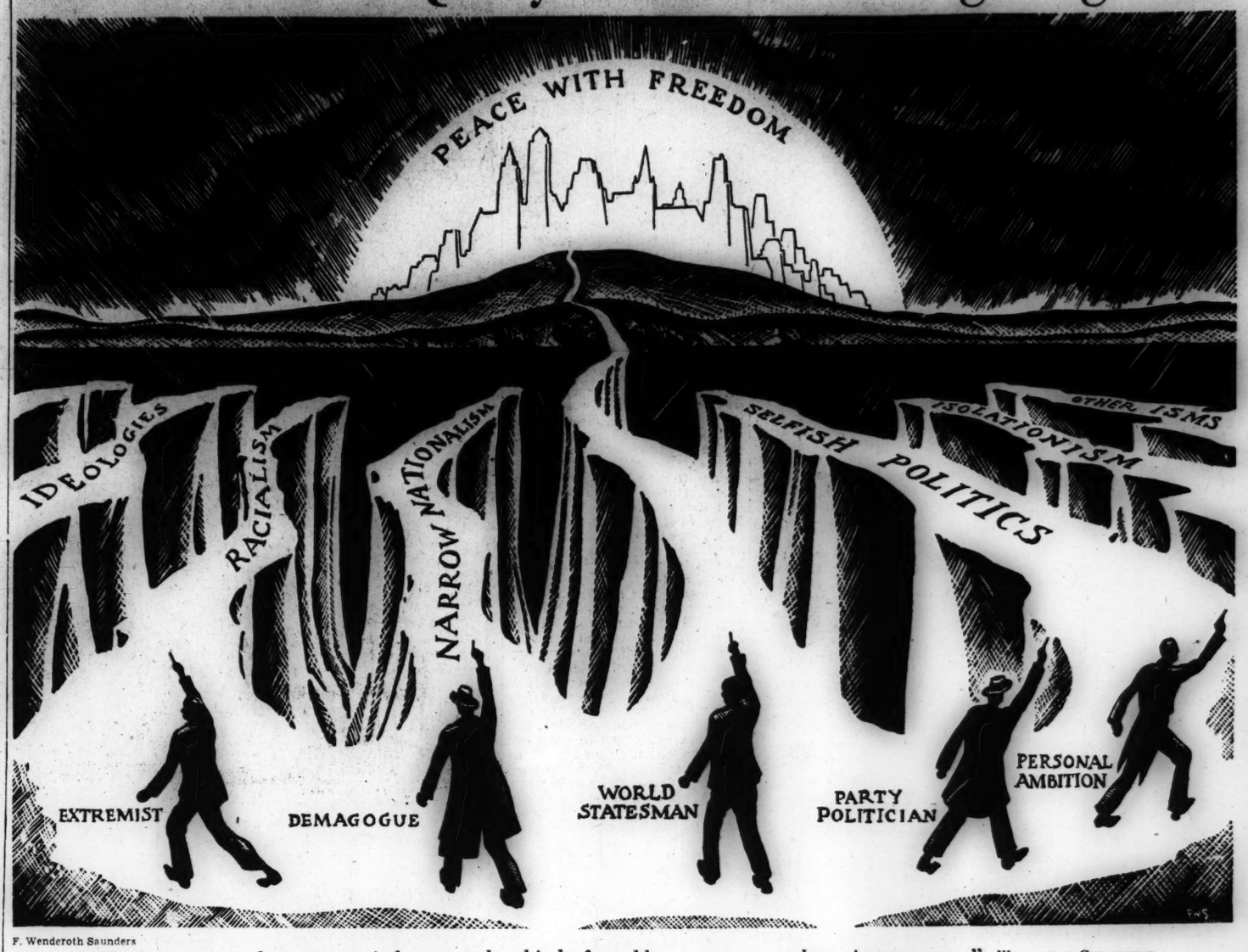
Having also, within the past few months, found ourself at banquets where we were ashamed to eat what was on our plate, we can allow for similar embarrassment on the part of some of the guests at the Washington dinner. It was not just imagination that caught a glance of contempt on the faces of hotel waiters, who had been drilled for months in serving only the necessary number of lettuce leaves and condiments.

Some of the dishes with elaborate names can be concocted out of canned foods still available. Champagne is not a necessity, and neither the American workman nor the French peasant is particularly deprived by the lack of it from his own table. There is, however, something slightly incongruous, to say the least, in the contrast between the menu referred to and the depleted larder of the common man.

A critical public, stirred by extravagance on the part of officials, and recalling those ready examples of court life at Versailles in the 18th century, could be of considerable assistance to the enemy, who would like nothing better than disunity in any of the United Nations. One thing British public opinion has evidently not had to contend with is public servants preaching one thing and practising another. Even Mr. Churchill gets one egg a week, like a tram driver or coal miner. When the English people were ordered to bathe in five inches of water, Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle set the example.

Example means a great deal, and more when it starts at the top.

Nations Echo to Query: What Are We Fighting For?



F. Wenderoth Saunders

"We have not made up our minds as to what kind of world we want . . . when victory comes."—WILLKIE AT CHUNGKING

Unofficial polls indicate sharp differences of opinion regarding United Nations aims—Accord with Darlan increased confusion—Motives in previous wars changed as conflicts progressed.

By Henry Sowerby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As a new year opens upon the great struggle, one all-important question begins to echo round the nations:

What are we fighting for?

What is the fundamental purpose that we shall hope to have attained when it is all over?

Unofficial polls seem to indicate widespread uncertainty about this. In press and politics, sharp differences have appeared as to the central purpose for which the United States and its allies are making their stupendous sacrifices. The confusion suddenly deepened with United States sponsorship of the late Admiral Darlan's rule in North Africa.

This feeling of uncertainty in the midst of a war, however, is not so strange as it might seem. In almost any war in history, the motives with which the struggle began will be found to have gradually changed as the conflict progressed.

There are many possible reasons for this.

After three years of war conditions, people are not thinking precisely as they thought at the outset.

New nations intervening bring new ideas.

Results thought attainable in the early stages seem no longer feasible.

Local issues may have expanded into universal issues.

Personal ambition or lust for conquest may force either side from its charted course.

Moves otherwise ruled out on moral grounds are adopted in emergency.

But if such changes are common, they are none the less dangerous.

They call for immediate checking up of motives and for heart searchings regarding the direction in which events are leading the nation, lest steps be taken that forfeit direction, or friends, or otherwise prepare future difficulties.

In order to show the changes of thought and purpose that may come about while a nation is at war, a brief account of four well-known wars, and their respective changes of war aim as the struggles progressed, is set forth in the following account.

The Thirty Years War in Germany was one of excessive changes. It began as a dispute between Hapsburg Catholics and Bohemian Protestants. Before it had finished, it had opened up almost all the unsettled political issues of Europe. The war may be said to have settled the religious issue by ending Hapsburg oppression, but the political disputes continued.

In the United States Civil War the issues were relatively simple. Nevertheless, events compelled Lincoln to change his war aims as the fighting proceeded.

Both World War I and World War II—as far as the latter has gone—show how America's distinctive outlook has injected changes of idea into the struggle as soon as that country has become involved. In World War I, President Wilson introduced the assumption that the problems were incapable of solution from the purely national standpoint. The experience of the Thirty Years War supported this view, for that conflict, in its political aspect, was clearly due to the absence of a strong central stabilizing force in Europe.

Today, Germany, which might have performed that stabilizing function, has disqualified itself by its aggressive and irresponsible action. The problem is to find some alternative solution.

Wilson attempted the global solution, but failed to bring it to a practical working basis. World War II displays the increasing confidence and certainty with which a policy of global collective security is being ventilated. It also shows a strong return to the Wilsonian idea of self-determination for weaker nations. Neither has as yet been reduced to a workable basis. Both imply some form of world control.

Whether the end of this war can be a durable peace appears to turn largely on the question, Can a workable world order be evolved?

Thirty Years War

1619—The war began as a struggle for power between the Catholic Hapsburg Emperor and the Protestants of Bohemia.

It quickly spread in Germany and beyond. The Hapsburgs were joined by the powerful South German Catholic League led by Bavaria and by the Hapsburgs of Spain. Lutheran Bohemia was joined by a number of Calvinist German princes and others.

The war's rapid spread added political to the religious war aims and started general confusion. Preliminary Catholic successes, with Hapsburg and Bavarian armies marching into Protestant Saar and North Germany generally, alarmed France, Britain, Denmark, and Sweden.

1624—Britain subsidized Denmark to march into Germany. France's Catholic Minister of State, Richelieu, encouraged Protestant Sweden to do the same. The war then took on an aspect of German defense against the foreign invader.

1629—Another change of war aims came when Bavarian successes knocked Denmark out of the war. The Hapsburgs became alarmed at the Bavarian advance. They wanted a strong centralized Empire; the Bavarians were mainly interested in extending their Catholic League. A rift between Hapsburgs and Bavarians developed. Richelieu took immediate advantage of the rift and made terms with the Catholic League against the Hapsburgs.

1635—The Hapsburgs retorted by making peace with the Lutherans at Prague, a move which left the German Calvinists in the lurch.

The war aims swung round once more when Richelieu pulled Catholic Poland away from the Hapsburg side, leaving Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden free to march into Germany, which he did as far as Bavaria and Vienna. This forced Bavaria to revert to its former allies, the Hapsburgs.

1648—Confusion of purpose for 30 years left Germany ruined. By the Treaty of Westphalia, the Protestants gained freedom of religion. But the political issues remained unsettled and the wars soon broke out again.

U. S. Civil War

1861—Changes of policy during the Civil War show how even within the circumscribed limits of the struggle between North and South—fought under the same administration and without intervention from foreign countries—the issues changed as the war proceeded.

The changes turned on the issue of slavery, for Lincoln never gave an inch of ground on the question of union. At his First Inaugural he said: "One section of our country believes slavery is right, and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong, and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute." He went on: "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so."

After the outbreak at Bull Run, Lincoln realized that the South, for economic reasons, was genuinely determined on secession. In his July message to Congress, therefore, he made no reference to the issue of slavery. The principle of secession, he said, "is one of disintegration, and upon which no government can possibly endure." The issue had become the right of the Federal Government to exercise sovereign power. The struggle was to "maintain in the world that form and substance of government whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men."

1862—As the war proceeded, political cross currents in the North had caused slavery to become a paramount issue. Lincoln realized that he would have the people of the North more solidly at his back if he modified his policy accordingly. He therefore swung round to the Abolitionist side and submitted to his Cabinet the Emancipation Proclamation setting free all slaves in those areas that were in rebellion.

1865—National unity had virtually ceased to be an issue, owing to its general acceptance. Lincoln's Second Inaugural was almost entirely devoted to slavery which "He (God) now wills us to remove."

World War I

1914 — Germany's expansionist move through neutral Belgium was met by France in self-defense. Britain joined partly in self-defense, partly to restore the sanctity of treaties.

1915—Confusion of purpose crept in when France and Britain, in need of allies, signed secret treaties promising Italy territorial gains, and similar promises to the Russians, Turks, Rumanians, and others.

1916—Entirely different war aims were introduced by President Wilson, who saw the struggle as a global war needing a global solution. He advanced the doctrine of self-determination and sounded the belligerents on acceptance of a League of Nations.

1917—The Allies expressed sympathy with League plan, but said their first aim must be security. Wilson then launched his 14 Points—to eliminate trade barriers, reduce arms and to offer self-determination to the subject races of Austria.

America's immediate purpose in entering the war, after the sinking of the Lusitania, was to challenge Germany's claim to order American shipping off the seas. But the global idea of security for democracy was set forth as the ultimate aim.

1918—American influence was visible in Premier Lloyd George's restatement of war aims, including sanctity of treaties, territorial settlement based on self-determination, and some organization to limit arms and stop war.

1919—When it came to the actual peace at Versailles, however, the self-determination clause was abandoned both by Lloyd George and Wilson—partly because it was found impracticable on a universal scale, partly because it was blocked by the above-mentioned secret treaties.

The American Congress rejected the League and the global solution and returned to isolationism, although Wilson clung to the League, predicting early return to war if the League idea failed. Since both Britain and France were cool to the League, the dominating motive left over was France's demand for frontier and other changes to guarantee its security. This, together with Britain's secured naval supremacy, proved to be the Treaty's main achievement.

World War II

1939—British-French aims were primarily self-defense against German expansionism. The United States remained neutral, assuming the struggle was purely European. The Sino-Japanese war was generally held to be a separate issue.

Later, Lord Halifax broadened the self-defense aim by adding a "desire to redeem the peoples of Europe from constant fear of aggression."

1940—The German march through Denmark, Norway, the Low Countries, and France showed the futility of neutrality as a means of security. Fallacy of the Maginot Line defense policy also was demonstrated.

1941—Alarm in the United States weakened isolationism and led to the Lend-Lease Agreement giving "full support to peoples everywhere who are resisting oppression and keeping war from our Hemisphere," as Roosevelt said. The President further banned any peace dictated by aggressors and proclaimed the Four Freedoms—of speech, of religion, from war, from fear.

British Labor leaders proclaimed social security and well-being as a primary war aim. Beveridge and other committees to plan social reforms were formed.

The Atlantic Charter pledged equal access to raw materials, social security, disarmament of aggressors. It revived the Wilsonian idea of self-determination in general terms.

Pearl Harbor brought general acceptance of the war as global.

1942—Declaration of war aims by Wallace, Welles, Milo Perkins and others in America stressed the global nature of the war, declared it must be settled globally with far-reaching economic reforms. The Indian issue brought proposals from Willkie, Welles, and others that the peace should free the subject peoples in the East.

War aims appeared complicated by Washington's collaboration with Darlan, a pronounced authoritarian, as an expediency move in North Africa.

Among the issues to be settled are: how to prevent future revival of Axis aggression; whether the supreme issue is to defeat the Axis or to float a new democratic order; whether a world "power structure" is needed; in the event of a world order, how much power shall remain to regional or national governments.

Opening of War-Guilt Court Still Believed Far Distant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 31—Reports circulating here and in America that the United Nations are about to establish a court to try Axis leaders for war crimes appears to be a resurrection of the Lord Chancellor's announcement in the House of Lords some months ago that a committee was to be set up to inquire into the whole question.

This committee has not been appointed yet and, until it has, establishment of a court is most improbable.

Meanwhile, all the Allied Governments naturally are busy preparing data both for the committee and for the actual trials when they take place.

One of the tasks facing the committee presumably will be to investigate the very difficult questions of whether cases should be tried by national—German or Allied—or international courts, and how to insure that guilty persons are not treated more leniently in one country than in another, in view of the fact that several European countries have abolished capital punishment.

A further problem is how to apprehend accused persons who have taken refuge in neutral countries.

At present, it is proposed to tackle all these questions before the courts are established.

Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Contest
Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, December 31, 1942

A Thursday Page

Mounted Messenger

By Cornelia Meigs

Author of "Vanished Island," "Call of the Mountain," "The Secret Oak," etc.

Chapter Five

Prudence Wetheral was sitting in Mr. Bartram's potting shed, at the broad shelf that served for a table, and Mr. Bartram was beside her. They were going over, word by word, a Latin exercise; not her lesson but his.

John Bartram had been a farmer boy, and had little chance for schooling, but his remarkable understanding of plants and trees and his carefully won scientific knowledge of botany had begun to make him widely known, even beyond the sea. Far away in Sweden lived the greatest botanist of his time, Linnaeus. When Mr. John Bartram wished to exchange information and questions with him concerning the plants of their respective countries there was a certain difficulty, for one of them did not know any Swedish and the other knew no English.

In that day, such an obstacle was got over by both sides writing in Latin. John Bartram, besides laying out and planting his remarkable botanic gardens, building his house and barns with his own hands, carrying out his duties as Botanist to the King—along with all these things—was carefully and laboriously teaching himself Latin, so that he could write letters to other learned men. And Prudence, who had insisted on studying Latin in school because Tom did, was the only person to help him.

"I don't know why the book says so much about to a table, for a table and O table," she said, "when we really want to talk about roses and ferns and that rare moss you found, when Tom was with you, out near Constoga Creek."

"We will get to all that in time," Mr. Bartram returned patiently. "Here is agricola—farmer. That is more like what we need, but there is nothing about wheat or corn or oats, even, and certainly nothing about wood lilies and red willow trees. Those are things that I want, just now, to describe to the great man in Sweden. We will just plod on, my dear, and in time we will come to writing a letter that he will really understand."

Waiting for Tom

"And shall we be able to read his answer?" Prudence thought, but she knew, in her heart, that difficulty also would yield before John Bartram's steady determination. She wished that she could be patient, that she could wait quietly, when all the time she was listening for galloping hoofs on the road, when her mind kept asking the never-ending question, "When will Tom come back?"

It was not hard for the kind friend beside her to read her thoughts, and he observed reassuringly, "In a little time now, oh, very little time."

Prudence sighed, got up, and took her bonnet and cloak. She was to drive into the town with Sarah Rawson, behind Sarah Rawson's fat white horse. Mr. John Bartram had received some letters from England which he wished Mr. Franklin to see. "I would hardly trust them to any other hands than thine, Prudence," he said. Her cheeks reddened with pleasure; she liked to have people show trust in her.

"Mr. Franklin will be at his print shop at this hour of the morning," he added. "Let him read the letters and bring them back to me."

It was warmer that day than the afternoon that they had gone together to look for Tom. Spring comes early and slowly in Pennsylvania, and even in February there is a soft freshness in the air that makes one know that one more winter is slipping away forever into the past. There was floating ice in the Schuylkill, but the ferry was not delayed, and they drove down Market Street as the morning business was at its high tide. Sarah Rawson dropped her on the corner where she was to buy calico for her mother and leave the Bartrams' dried herbs for a friend. She had only to go round the corner to Mr. Franklin's printing shop to take the letters.

She opened the door and was greeted by the interesting smell of paper and ink and leather aprons that was always there. The place was not very big and was piled high with printed sheets, with great square stacks of paper, with bound pamphlets just ready to be sent out, and with piles of goosequill manuscript waiting to be set up in type. Mr. Franklin came in from an inner room. His coat was off, and he wore a leather apron like his foreman; his hands were dark with ink.

Printing the Gazette

"You find me at a busy moment, my dear," he said. "It is hard to get a skilled printer just now and my two apprentices are not quick enough, when type must be set in a hurry. We must try to get the Gazette on the streets by evening, for there is great news just come in."

"Did—did Tom bring it?" Prudence asked at once. Nothing could happen that would be separate in her mind from Tom's coming home.

"No, your brother is not yet come back from Boston. But I do not doubt he has heard tidings of much the same sort in Massachusetts. We shall have to make up our minds that we are at war with the French on this side of the water, just as our English brothers are, across the ocean. And now a British army has come to aid us, to help to take back the western lands which the French are trying to hold for themselves. It is General Braddock who has come, with two regiments of redcoats, a famous general and an army of stout soldiers. He has just landed on the Chesapeake, so my southern post rider has reported, and is setting forth on his journey through Virginia. The good people of Philadelphia will be glad to hear of it."

He unfolded the letters she had brought and stood reading them, than gave them back to her with a smile. "Those friends of Mr. Bartram's write of more peaceful things than wars and tumults," he said. "I am glad Mr. Bartram has such good news of his friend Mr. Peter Collinson. Tell him I was happy to have a glimpse of the letters."

Prudence knew that Mr. Franklin was busy, but she could not keep herself from asking one last question. "Do you—do you have any word from Tom?"

"No, Tom will bring his own news," he answered. "Your brother will travel back as quickly as any report could come to tell us of him. He had to stay in Boston at least one day to carry out—a little business I had laid upon him to do. But when he comes he will have much—oh, so much, to tell us."

News for Mr. Bartram

With this Prue was obliged to be content, for the printer's helper was rustling a sheaf of papers behind her and another man was clattering the type. She walked through the busy streets of Philadelphia, feeling large and grand, for she, Prudence Wetheral, knew before anyone else that a British army had landed on American shores.

She joined Sarah Rawson and jogged away home behind the white horse. If Prue told her the news, she would only say, "Lackamercy, child, what does that mean to us?" That was a question which Prudence could not answer.

She jumped down at Mr. Bartram's gate and went in to return the letters. She found him sitting on the bench under the cypress tree, and to him she told Mr. Franklin's tidings. He seemed just as much at a loss to know what to think of them as she had been.

"I am a Quaker and a man of peace," he said. "I can scarcely understand what these wars mean that go over our heads, once, twice, three times in a lifetime. It is true that the French are taking lands on the Ohio that we claim as belonging to us, but I do not doubt that they think just as earnestly that those woods and rivers belong to them."

He paused, then went on, for people were apt to think their thoughts aloud to Prudence Wetheral: "When I think of an army, I have but one idea that is like a bad dream. I think of a great column of soldiers, with their heavy boots, marching through my garden, trampling down all the tender plants that I have spent my life in nursing." He shivered a little in the warm sunshine.

The next day gave even greater promise of spring. Prudence had promised to help Mr. Bartram, this time in the garden, and as she came up the path there was a bluebird in one of the trees and she could see the little green noses of bulbs sprouting in the yellow grass. Mr. Bartram was coming out of the shed with a great basket of round glass covers, which he was going to set over his most tender plants to attract the sunshine and keep out the frost. She knew that they had a long morning's work, for there were a hundred or more to be set out.

Rider on the Red Colt

But as she worked she was always listening, listening still, for hoofbeats coming up from the ferry. They set out a dozen of the bell-glasses, then a dozen more, and suddenly she heard it, the sound of horses' feet, and, she could not tell how, she knew that it was Tom. She dropped the last glass and it went rolling away, over the grass; she ran to the gate and flung it open.

Surely she must be mistaken, for there were three figures coming up the road, a man and two women. But that long gallop was certainly the gait of the red colt, the upright bearing of the first rider could not be mistaken. This was Tom, whoever it might be who rode with him. He pulled up, slipped from the saddle to the ground and threw his arms about Prudence.

"See who have come with me," was his greeting, "Here is Cousin Arabella, she would have it no other way than that she must journey back with me. The merchants of Boston are in fear that there may be an attack by sea from the north, and that cannon balls will fall in their streets. Therefore not only Cousin Arabella, but Mr. Penrose, thought it unsafe and he decided to send his daughter elsewhere. It was Cousin Arabella's idea that she might come to our house, to stay until the danger is past. I was sure my mother would be willing, and you also Prudence. So this is Mistress Gertrude Penrose of Boston."

Prudence was stricken at once into shy silence, even though the face of the girl so introduced was gay and friendly as well as pretty. She dropped a stiff little courtsey to the newcomers, suffered herself to be kissed and made much of by Cousin Arabella, though her eyes were steadily upon the elegant young lady from Boston. But Gertrude, getting down from her horse, holding up her flowing riding skirt said quickly to Prue:

"I like this place. I never saw anything like this garden before. What are all those glass bubbles—may I go and look at them?"

Suddenly Prue saw that the girl was not very much older than herself, that she was weary and travel-worn but still full of gay curiosity as to all the new sights around her. They walked together down the path, Prudence showing and explaining, picking a sprig of a bush to let her sniff the spicy bark, or showing her the green tips of the sprouting bulbs. By the time they reached the big cypress they were acquainted, when they got to the foot of the garden where the cider mill stood, they were fast friends and talking busily—of Tom.

Gertrude's Startling Idea

"He wanted to go off adventuring, he wanted to go west," Prue told her. "Mr. Franklin had just come home from a meeting at Albany where there were men from all other colonies, I think they had talked together about better post messengers, for as soon as he came back Mr. Franklin set his hand to it. But he took Tom for something greater, too, something more than just to carry letters."

"What was it?" Gertrude asked at once.

Prudence had to shake her head. "I don't know," she admitted. "It was something secret between them. Tom would not give me a hint of what it was."

Gertrude looked at her keenly. "A secret—between Tom and Mr. Franklin. Don't you think we might find out what it is?"

"But would it be right to try to find out?" Prudence said with a gasp. Such an undertaking had never occurred to her.

Gertrude bent her head and thought earnestly. "If it concerned that business which my father has been carrying on, and Mr. Adams," she said, "then it has to do with a matter where I have been able to give some help, and you could give it, too. So, if we could help, then there is no harm in our finding out and offering them our aid. They would not believe that girls could help. My father would not believe it, but now he does. And Mr. Adams does also. So we have a right to set our wits to work on this secret matter of theirs."

A voice called down through the garden. Cousin Arabella had been talking to the Bartrams, but now they must go forward to the Wetheral house and she was calling Gertrude back to mount her horse. Gathering up her skirts, the girl ran swiftly up the path, as fleet footed as even Prudence might have been. Prue stood looking after her. This girl whom Tom had brought was most unlike any other girl she had ever seen. And she was to be with them, in their own house, until the war should end. She walked away across the fields to meet them at home, her eyes on the bluebird fluttering from tree to tree, her face deeply thoughtful.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story Starts Here

The Wetherals' neighbor, John Bartram, was such a famous student of plants, that, although he lived in the far-off colony of Pennsylvania, he had been appointed botanist to King George III of England. Prudence Wetheral and her brother Tom knew the Bartrams well. Tom had left, only a few days before, on his first trip as a post boy of Mr. Benjamin Franklin, who was then organizing the postal service in the colonies. Tom was traveling the Philadelphia-to-Boston route, with a special message from Mr. Franklin to Mr. Abram Penrose, while Prudence eagerly waited his return.

Through courtesy of H. V. Allison & Co., Inc., New York City

"Anne With a Parasol," a painting by George Bellows

Hobbies for Happiness

John Burke, Jr., Joy E. Stewart, Elizabeth Gillis and Helen Emerson, Hobbyists

Our hobbyists today are John Burke, Jr., of Roxbury, Mass.; Joy E. Stewart, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Elizabeth Gillis, of East Haven, Conn.; and Helen Emerson, of Oklahoma City, Okla.

Typewriting Is Fun

Typewriting is my hobby. I first learned to type in school, but my marks were so poor that I had to do homework on my sister's old battered typewriter in order to stay in my typing class. Each night in order to offset my (dull) routine I would type a letter to a friend or enter a local radio or newspaper contest. I did it simply for fun and practice, but the results were amazing. I received quick replies from my friends and, believe it or not, I actually won several prizes—not first prizes, but prizes nevertheless.

My sister's typewriter is now almost too old to be of any use, and I am saving my money to buy a good used one. In the meantime, however, I keep banging away in order to stay in practice. For the benefit of all your boy and girl hobby readers, I should like to say—typewriting is not only fun, but educational and profitable, too.

John Burke, Jr.

A Victory Party

I believe that I have a very unusual hobby, which brings me much pleasure now and will in the future, too. It is collecting paper napkins and doilies. Every time I go to a party, picnic, restaurant, or any place that has paper napkins or doilies I bring one home. Then I write a short description of the affair, noting the date and place, and describing the decorations, games, and food. This "memo" is then attached to the napkin or doily, which is arranged in a box according to the date.

The napkins are very beautiful and decorative. Some are in delicate pastel shades; others have floral patterns, and still others have patriotic designs, symbolic of wartime activities. I have one doily with a recipe printed on it, and another with a menu.

Collecting material for this hobby is somewhat like keeping a diary, but is much more interesting. In future years I hope to look back on my hobby with great pleasure, and remember the enjoyable times I had in my school days.

Perhaps some other girls and boys may like to read about one of the unusual parties I enjoyed.

One Saturday several of my friends and I were very excited as we arranged last-minute decorations of a "Chip-in" Victory Party, to which each of the girls had contributed. By 7:30 everyone had arrived. There were six couples.

The first object which caught the attention of a new arrival was an enormous red, white, and blue crepe paper "V" tacked on the wall. American Flags were displayed over doors, windows, and picture frames; archways, lampshades, wall brackets, and chandelier were decorated with red, white, and blue crepe paper.

Our games were centered around Victory and Patriotism. The one I liked best was played as follows:

Each couple was given a large "V" cut from red, white, or blue construction paper on which were words with scrambled letters pertaining to Victory. The couple who unscrambled the words and wrote them correctly in the shortest time were the winners of an American Flag. These were the words that won the flag: Courage, Flag, soldiers, sailors, marines, wardens, Allies, U-Boats, aeroplanes, and destroyers.

After this game refreshments were served. The table was decorated with red, white, and blue napkins, plates, glasses, etc. We had "V" shaped gumdrops and "patriotic" peppermints. But, the feature attraction was the ice cream sodas, served in red, white, and blue glasses and sipped with matching straws, by a jubilant group of boys and girls.

We ended our party by singing patriotic songs, and as grand finale sang three verses of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Joy E. Stewart

Friends by Mail

My hobby is far from being an unusual one—it is corresponding with young people from nearby, as well as remote, places of the globe.

It all started over three years ago when I first noticed the Mail Bag column on the Young Folks' Page of The Christian Science Monitor. There I saw printed a letter from a New Zealand girl. I wrote to her immediately and, after receiving a friendly letter in reply, I had my own name printed.

Since then, I have had my name listed in four or five similar columns and have answered others. Among my number of far away friends are girls and boys from such places as Scotland, South Africa, Holland, India, Hawaii, and several American cities and towns.

Each person whom I have come to know only by letters is so very different from the others. For instance, Loy from Canada lives on a ranch which is one hundred miles from the nearest school (some of us wish we were in a similar situation!); Sylva lives in a modern South African city; Kathleen attends boarding school in Edinburgh; and Winifred is enrolled in an Indian missionary school.

Dorothy writes to tell me in what way the war has disrupted her peaceful Hawaiian life; "Wim" expresses his desire to reach a haven from his Nazi occupied country, while Jack explains his career as a sailor in Uncle Sam's Navy.

During the past few years, I have written to thirty-seven young persons and have received well over five hundred letters from them. In order to be better acquainted, we sometimes exchange souvenirs, snapshots, and our school newspapers.

One day when I looked in the mail box there lay a letter which was postmaked "Maine." It came from a girl whose surname was the same as mine—Gillis. In our following letters we mentioned a few of our relatives, finally discovering that our families had originated in the same place. A few weeks later we deduced that we were third cousins!

My favorite letter is one from Ann Gillis, the movie star. It was sent to me two years ago and was written in her own handwriting.

The letters for which I wait the longest are those from "Wim," who lives in Holland. His letters come only twice a year and the last few have been opened (sometimes a passage was cut out) by the censor and are stamped with the Nazi seal.

Although I shall probably never meet most of my "pen pals," I have met two. While the World's Fair was on in New York, we managed to arrange a meeting place there, and so I met a "pen pal." Another time, Mary chanced to be passing through the town on her way home from a vacation, and thus I met another.

Because of the fun it has given me, I advise young people to correspond. It's a fascinating way to learn geography—a place suggests a person and is no longer merely a name on the map.

Elizabeth Gillis

A Book of Events

"I was thinking of you
As I made this book.
So please think of me
As through the pages you look"

This was the verse on the front page of my latest scrapbook, made for my grandparents, of odds and ends collected from here and there. Humorous stories, cartoons, and a few poems I originated, make up the book which is one of many I have made during the last few years.

As I am especially interested in music, several of my scrapbooks are on that subject. One of famous composers, pictures of them and stories about their lives. The most prized page has the autographs of Fritz Kreisler and Helen Jepson. Another contains just my own recitals, including the program of my first to my very latest.

During my high school years I'm keeping scrapbooks of all the activities and special events that occur. In it are newspaper clippings, photographs, dance and football programs and numerous other oddities that remind one of high school life. Also there is a section of summer activities which contains pictures and souvenirs of the grand time I had on my vacation. I put an original poem in now and then that brings to mind some humorous occurrence on our journey. Also in a very special corner I have the envelope of my first pay check and the verses I was inspired to write about my job.

In my scrapbooks I keep the record of my life and in years to come as I look back through them they will bring to mind many pleasant memories.

Helen Emerson

Sharing the Meat

If you were just sitting down to dinner and some of your relatives and friends came to visit you, right away you would invite them to share your food. You might have to remember the old saying, "Family hold back," but nevertheless your guests would be welcome.

We do have guests today, at every meal. Our guests are the boys and allies across the water. The food they most need is meat. It takes plenty of meat for people over there.

It is fair to share—it is fun to share. In a Democracy the majority rules. It makes one feel good to be on the side for right. In this war there is something for everyone to do. One of the things we can all do now is to "share the meat."

Our share is planned like this:

Each child under 6 years of age ¾ pound per week.

Each child between 6 and 12 years of age 1½ pounds per week.

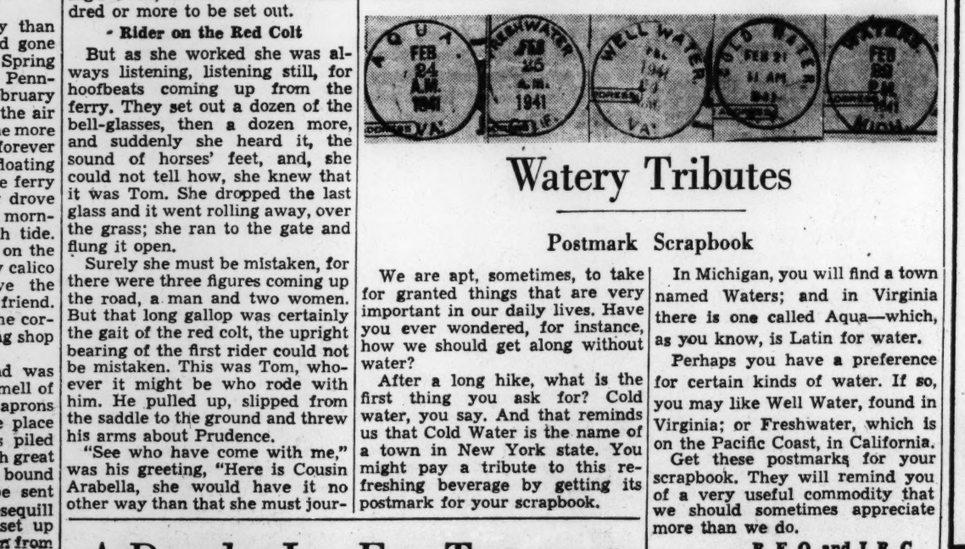
Each person over 12 years of age 2½ pounds per week.

After Jan. 1, 1943, each person's share may be a few ounces less than this.

This means meat we eat anywhere, at home or away from home. The meat we are to share is pork, veal, beef, lamb and mutton carcasses. When you weigh out your amount you must count in the weight of bones. A pound of spare ribs is the same as a pound of hamburg steak.

Here is good news. You do not have to count liver, kidney, sweetbreads, heart, and the meats made from heads, tails and the feet. Poultry and fish are not limited either; we can eat all we wish to of these foods. Your pets may eat these meats, too, but no allowance is made for them in the "shared" meats.

Dorothy Emerson



Postmarks: AQUA, FRESHWATER, WELL WATER, COLD WATER, WATERVILLE

Watery Tributes

Postmark Scrapbook

We are apt, sometimes, to take for granted things that are very important in our daily lives. Have you ever wondered, for instance, how we should get along without water?

After a long hike, what is the first thing you ask for? Cold water, you say. And that reminds us that Cold Water is the name of a town in New York state. You might pay a tribute to this refreshing beverage by getting its postmark for your scrapbook.

In Michigan, you will find a town named Waters; and in Virginia there is one called Aqua—which, as you know, is Latin for water.

Perhaps you have a preference for certain kinds of water. If so, you may like Well Water, found in Virginia; or Freshwater, which is on the Pacific Coast, in California.

Get these postmarks for your scrapbook. They will remind you of a very useful commodity that we should sometimes appreciate more than we do.

R. E. O. and J. R. C.

A Douglas Is a Fast Transport

Know Your Fighting Aircraft—10

By Freeman Cleaves

The Douglas DC-3, the most widely used commercial transport plane in the United States, is a 21-passenger day plane carrying a crew of three. Douglas also makes a 14-passenger sleeper plane, the "Mainliner." The maximum rate of speed of the DC-3 is 216 miles an hour, with a range of 2100 miles and a ceiling of 21,400 feet, and the craft accommodates a cargo of 3450 pounds.

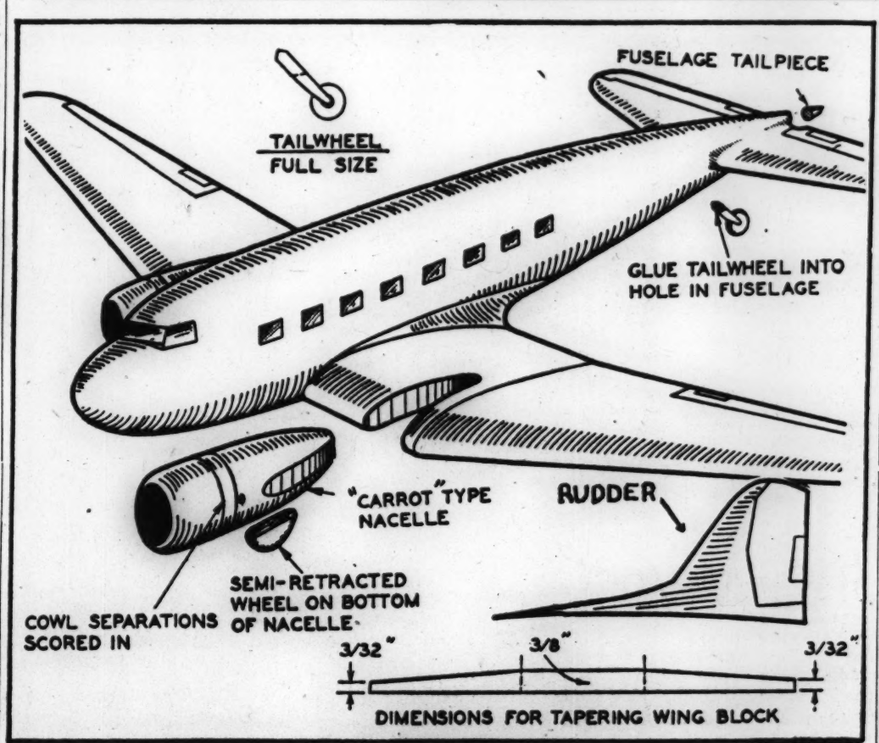
Note the trim, sleek lines of this two-engined low-wing monoplane. Wing trailing edges are straight with leading edges straight to the engine nacelles, then sweep back to rounded tips. The fuselage is well rounded with a row of windows on each side. A portion of the retracted wheel protrudes from the bottom of each nacelle. The leading edge of the fin extends far forward on the fuselage.

This huge transport plane has a wing span of 95 feet, is 64 feet, 6 inches long, and stands about 15 feet high. To construct a model to a scale of 1 to 12, with a span of 15 27/32 inches, the following materials are necessary: Fuselage blocks——1 5/8 inches, by 1 3/4 inches, by 11¼ inches; wing—3/8 of an inch, by 5/8 inches, by 16 inches; tail—1/8 of an inch, by 2 inches, by 8¼ inches; engine nacelles (two)—1 inch, by 1 inch, by 2⅜ inches; wheels—¼ of an inch thick.

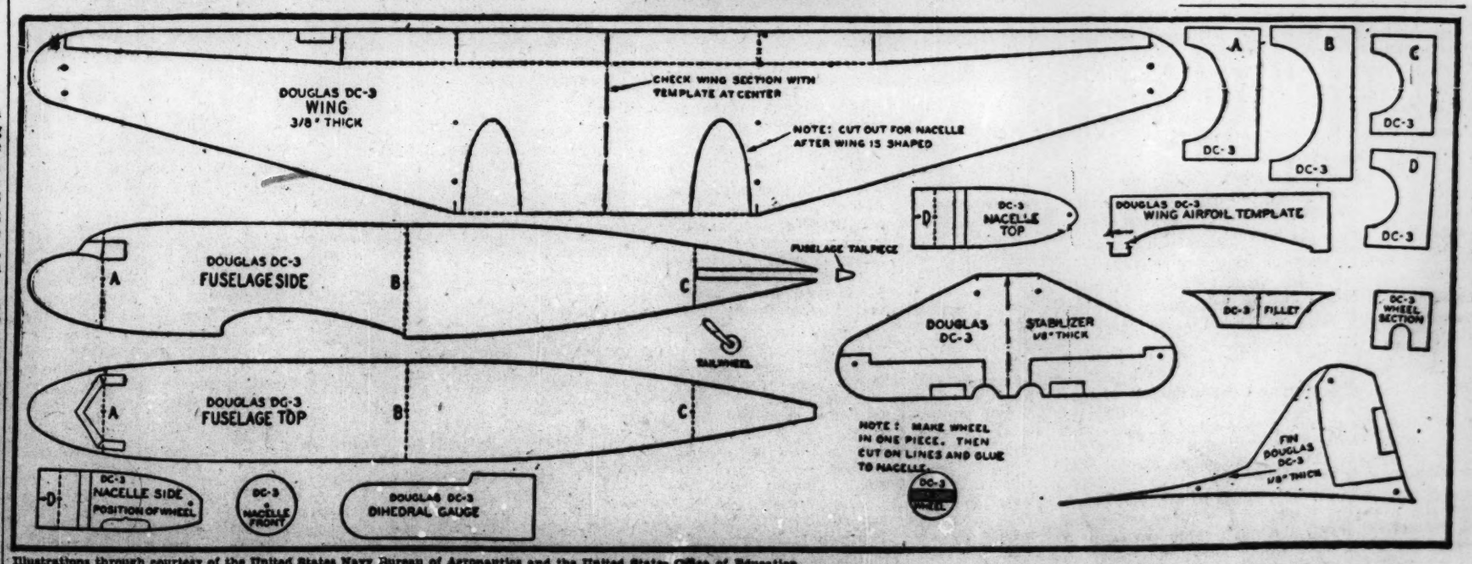
The template patterns shown here are of a scale of 1 to 144. To enlarge them to a scale of 1 to 72, trace the patterns through carbon paper onto a sheet of graph paper, then enlarge them by drawing them on other sheets of graph paper, using two units of measurement for each unit on the first sheet, thus doubling the given size.

Next Thursday, we shall build a model of the U. S. Navy's famous Consolidated PBY flying boat, the Catalina.

(This is the tenth of a series of 12 articles that are appearing on the page For Young People every Thursday.)



Assembling the Douglas DC-3


DOUGLAS DC-3 WING 3/8" THICK
CHECK WING SECTION WITH TEMPLATE AT CENTER
NOTE: CUT OUT FOR NACELLE AFTER WING IS SHAPED
DOUGLAS DC-3 FUSELAGE SIDE
DOUGLAS DC-3 FUSELAGE TOP
FUSELAGE TAILPIECE
TAILWHEEL
DOUGLAS DC-3 NACELLE SIDE POSITION OF WHEEL
DC-3 NACELLE FRONT
DOUGLAS DC-3 DIHEDRAL GAUGE
DC-3 NACELLE TOP
DOUGLAS DC-3 WING AIRFOIL TEMPLATE
DOUGLAS DC-3 STABILIZER 1/8" THICK
NOTE: MAKE WHEEL IN ONE PIECE. THEN CUT ON LINES AND GLUE TO NACELLE.
DC-3 FILLET
DC-3 WHEEL SECTION
DC-3 WHEEL
FIN DOUGLAS DC-3 1/8" THICK

Illustrations through courtesy of the United States Navy Bureau of Aeronautics and the United States Office of Education

Templates for the Douglas DC-3

Warmerdam Gets Sullivan Award—Ice-Capades Comedian Treasures Memories

Olympic Club Pole Vaulter Successor to MacMitchell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—Cornelius Warmerdam of the San Francisco Olympic Club, the world's first and only 15-foot pole vaulter, has been chosen as the one who, by his performance, example, and influence as an amateur and a man, has done the most during 1942 to advance the cause of sportsmanship.

Such was the decision of the tribunal of 600 outstanding sports leaders throughout the United States which determines each year the American sportsman most worthy to receive the James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy.

Warmerdam, the runner-up to Leslie MacMitchell for the coveted honor last year, had things pretty much his own way in the final balloting, receiving 1,101 votes. He beat out Bill Smith, the Hawaiian swimming wonder, who polled 570 votes. In third place, with 317, votes, was Ed Hennig of Cleveland, Ohio, veteran gymnastic champion, followed by Joe Smith, the New England marathon ace, with 285 votes, and Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page, the golfer, in fifth place with 184 votes.

Submitted Names

The 41 district associations of the A. A. U., submitted names of candidates after being asked to take into consideration acts of sportsmanship, qualities of leadership, excellence of performance, strength of character, force of personality, and high ideals of amateurism.

The Sullivan Committee studied the original list carefully and pared it down to the five deemed most worthy. Then these five were submitted for a final vote to the tribunal of 600 of the country's leading sportsmen, sports writers, and radio commentators.

Warmerdam, 27-year-old teacher at Piedmont (Calif.) High School, is in a class by himself as a vaulter. No one has surpassed the height of 15 feet except himself and he has done it 26 times. Last season he raised the indoor vaulting ceiling to 15 ft. 7¼ in., and the outdoor one to 15 ft., 7¾ in., both record jumps.

A graduate of Fresno State College in 1938, the Flying Dutchman gained high scholastic honors while in college, captained track and basketball teams and was high scorer on the court during his three years of varsity competition.

An Inspiration

Loyal, honest, industrious, and co-operative, Warmerdam has been an inspiration to other athletes by his modesty and his quiet, unassuming ways. He is extremely popular with his fellow contestants, a sure gauge of character.

The trophy will be presented to Warmerdam at a time and place to be decided later. The probability is, however, that the ceremonies will be held on or about the time of the National A. A. U. track and field championships at Madison Square Garden on Feb. 27. At that time, Laurence di Benedetto of New Orleans, the President of the A. A. U., also will be in New York to referee the meet and preside over the A. A. U. Executive Committee meeting scheduled for the following day, and will be available for the presentation.

Previous winners were Bobby Jones, golf, 1930; Barney Berlinger, track, 1931; Jim Bausch, track, 1932; Glenn Cunningham, track, 1933; Bill Bonthron, track, 1934; Lawson Little, golf, 1935; Glenn Morris, track, 1936; Don Budge, tennis, 1937; Don Lash, track, 1938; Joe Burke, rowing, 1939; Greg Rice, track, 1940; and Leslie MacMitchell, track, 1941.

Master of Pantomime

Joe Jackson, Jr., and His Bicycle

Night after night, Joe Jackson, Jr., presents the act his father made famous before him. Like his father, who appeared on more than 3,000 stages throughout most of the world yet never spoke a word, Joe, Jr., depends upon gestures and situations for his laughs. That he has mastered his art like his father before him can be read in the act's unbroken continuity of 45 years. Young Joe is now in his third season with Ice-Capades.

Joe Jackson, Jr., Traveled Widely

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A vaudeville act which had its beginning in England, which can trace parts of its routine to Italy, Russia, and New York, and which is gradually taking its place in the tradition of the American theater, is currently entertaining customers at Boston Garden as Ice-Capades continues to play to near-capacity houses.

The act is the one which features Joe Jackson, Jr., with his misbehaving bicycle, and the story of how young Joe came to present the act in Ice-Follies after his father had made it famous on the stage—in fact, the story of his having the act at all and where he has been with it—reads like a version of Baedeker's by Richard Halliburton.

He has presented his pantomime of the tramp who gets into difficulty with a bicycle that refuses to behave in such out-of-the-way places as northern Siberia and southern Morocco, Turkestan and Constantinople. He has gold nuggets at home which desert chieftains have presented him for payment, and he has memories of being paid in American money by chiefs who could speak no English.

But this is getting ahead of the story. Let's go back to the beginning.

Skated at Four

You could say that Joe first began preparing for his bicycle act on ice when he started skating at the age of four, then played hockey for Peddie School, and Princeton, and later the professional New York Rangers. "I played three games for the Rangers," says Joe, and he seems quite proud of the experience. "I had to quit, though, because I got hurt."

All along Joe's father wanted him to learn the act, for ever since he developed it into comedy from a straight cycling exhibition, he considered it a good means of earning a living. Good is more than an understatement in this case, for once Joe, Sr., was paid $3,500 a day for 19 consecutive days, while Joe, Jr., once was given $2,300 for a single performance. Senior's was at an exposition in St. Louis, while junior's was at the wedding of a princess in Constantinople. Senior's tops for a single performance was $5,000, also in the Turkish city.

Flying First Love

Young Joe did not learn the act, however, until he was 18 and had graduated from an aviation school in Kansas City. As a matter of fact, flying still remains Joe's first love, and he hopes to make the grade in the Army Air Forces some day. His age, 31, is his only barrier, because he has more than 1,000 hours of flying behind him. One of his proudest boasts is that he has flown in every one of the 268 countries he has visited on five continents.

Since that day, some 12 to 13 years ago, Joe, Jr., has been wrestling with his bicycle. He first started out at Long Beach, Calif. Both father and son were presenting the pantomime at the same time, but in different parts of the globe. Now, since his father's passing last May, young Joe has been carrying on alone.

Series of Incidents

The son likes to tell about his father. He gets a kick out of recalling how the act was built up out of a series of "accidents and incidents," and he remembers that once Adolph Hitler, who saw both at different times, said that father and son could not be told apart on the stage. Besides entertaining Hitler, before the war of course, Joe has given command performances before most of Europe's royalty.

Joe, Sr., a world's champion polo bicyclist, began trick cycling on the stage nearly half a century ago after the polo act with which he was touring had folded. One night at the Crystal Palace in London, the handle-bars of his bicycle came off and he waved his arms wildly. The audience laughed.

Frame Broke

Spectators laughed even more heartily another night when the frame of his bicycle broke and he went sprawling. Being an astute young man he found that it was easier to make people laugh than to provide them with thrill after thrill in trick riding, and he gradually worked out his comedy act.

Through the years extras have been added. There was the time the pedal slipped out and his foot gyrated in the air. More laughs. And there was the occasion when he came running down the steps at the old Hippodrome in New York only to trip and rip the front out of his shoe. Baffled when his audience laughed seemingly at nothing, he found that they were watching his wiggling toes through the torn shoe. Now that feature has been added.

Make-Up From Oomsk

The make-up—and few persons realize that Joe wears a red wig yet has a black beard—came from Oomsk, Russia, where Joe, Sr., once saw some urchins looking longingly at some red berries, like our cranberries, in the window. He offered a price to the one who could eat a bowl of them fastest, with arms behind the back—like a pie race. One little fellow beat his mates, looked-up with his berry-reddened face, licked his lips, and the effect was just what the actor had been searching for. It has been a standard feature ever since, even though it takes a half-hour to put on.

Joe, Jr., has been with Ice-Capades going on three years now, and has practically become an institution of the show. From the time he appears until he leaves, he still keeps the audience in stitches.

Has Serious Side

Although his act is comedy, he has his serious side, as can be seen when he expresses his thanks to Walter Brown and John Harris for putting him in Ice-Capades. "Without saying a word, they give you all the encouragement in the world," he declares. "I owe them a lot."

If he does get into the Army Air Forces, the show and the stage will lose a valued performer, but the country will get a better flier. "I like my work. It's in me," he says, "but my heart is really in flying."

Knowing Joe, Jr., he probably will be flying before many months have passed.

Only Five P. C. Of High Schools Had To Drop Football

CHICAGO, Dec. 31 (AP)—Only five percent of the nation's high schools have had to drop football despite a wartime 25 per cent reduction in coaching staffs, the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations revealed today.

H. V. Porter, secretary of the Federation, said these figures, gleaned from reports submitted by 1,021 schools, will be the basis for discussions when the National Interscholastic Football Committee meets here Jan. 8 and 9.

Reports indicated high school football receipts were 25 per cent under 1941 and that travel in connection with prep grid schedules have been reduced 35 per cent.

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Rookies of the Year

If this were the time of year to hand out the award for the best rookie in the National Hockey League, there is no question that young Gaye Stewart of Toronto would win it hands down. In fact, he may yet win it, even though he may not be around to receive it.

The catch to the situation lies in the date of his call to the Canadian Navy, in which he has enlisted. Originally he was given leave of absence until February, but conditions across the border may bring a letter of military instructions almost any day.

Stewart, a 19-year-old left winger who a year ago jumped from junior circles to a world's championship with the Maple Leafs, presents the unusual case of a rookie being tabbed as tops by every hockey expert around the circuit. Originally, Montreal boosters, particularly Coach Dick Irwin, held out for their Maurice Richard, but the boy unfortunately broke his ankle last Sunday and so is out of action and the competition.
myunderl4mf-Ar

Leading Sharpshooter

To date, all his other qualifications excluded, Stewart deserves recognition because he is the leading sharpshooter of the league. No other player—even such veterans as Syl Apps, or Red Hamill, or Gordie Drillon, or Lynn Patrick—has matched his present total of 18. He has already equaled the record top for rookies since the award was begun, a mark which was held jointly by Sweeney Schriner when he was with Americans and Johnny Quilty of Canadiens. If by any chance Stewart should stay around for the balance of the season, he is practically a cinch to reach 30 goals and become only the 17th player to turn this trick in the past 20 years.

Gaye is best described as a hockey player who skates the way a good football player runs in the open field. He is shifty, fast, has a great change of pace, and can go in and score from either wing.

Feather-Footed

His own coach, Happy Day, calls him feather-footed. Frankie Boucher of the Rangers says that without question he is the best rookie of the year, and one of the best in recent years. Goalie Frankie Brimsek of the Bruins terms him the most outstanding player on the Toronto outfit.

"He has a terrific shot," Brimsek recalled recently. "More than once he has practically torn my fingers off, and I have personally remembered Mr. Stewart for several days after we have played the Leafs. In every game we have played Toronto, he has gotten a clean breakaway at least once, and more often more than once. He's a tough customer to beat."

Compared to Busher

In Toronto are so high on the kid that in some quarters he is being compared with Busher Jackson when he was in his hey-day as a Maple Leaf, the days when the Kid Line of Jackson, Joe Primeau and Charlie Conacher deserved every bit of the respect they commanded from rival teams and opposing goalies. Praise such as this is high, indeed, for it will be remembered that this line is given credit for building of the beautiful Toronto Maple Leaf Gardens. Its members were so popular and attracted so many spectators that the old Mutual Street Arena proved inadequate to house the crowds.

Stewart, it should be remembered, is breaking in with two other rookies, Jack McLean and Bud Polie. Interesting to note is that, however individual he may be in scoring goals, he still gets his assists, now having 10 to his credit. His 28-point total ranks him right up with the league's scoring leaders.

One Difference

Although Stewart in many ways reminds hockey followers of Busher, there is really one big difference. Busher even today is a happy-go-lucky sort of fellow, who is satisfied merely in scoring more goals. Stewart takes all of his hockey seriously, considers it a personal insult if the Leafs are scored on while he is on the ice.

Originally it was thought he would not be eligible for the rookie award, through having played for Leafs in the Stanley Cup play-offs last spring. That situation has been straightened out, and it now appears a call from the Canadian Navy will be the only thing to deprive him of the honor. If the service wins, you won't hear any kick from Gaye. He's that sort of a kid.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 30

East

Kansas U. 63, St. Joseph's 38.
New York U. 66, Washington State 55.
Camp Lee 51, Virginia 33.
Southern California 47, Temple 35.
Rochester 53, Ohio State 52.
Wyoming U. 63, St. Francis College 38.

Midwest

Hamline 49, Superior T. 34.
Hastings 45, Nebraska Wesleyan 33.
Wichita U. 42, Ottawa 35.
Bradley 37, Harvard 36.
Fort Knox 36th Armored Regiment 38, Tennessee 35.
Doane 43, Midland 35.
Indiana 40, Nebraska 39.
York 52, Peru 25.
Michigan 56, Selfridge Field (Mich.) Fliers 33.

West

Utah State 74, Ricks J. C. 55.
UCLA 68, Los Angeles Alamitos Naval Air Base 43.

Southwest

Southern Methodist 40, North Texas State 37.
Oklahoma City All-College Tournament
Texas Christian 37, Arkansas 25 (championship finals).
Texas 38, Marysville (Mo.) T. 32 (for third place).
Rice 47, East Central (Okla.) 42 (consolation finals).
Rice 42, Baylor 36 (consolation semi-finals).
East Central 43, Norman Naval Base 41 (consolation semi-finals).
West Texas State 55, Springfield (Mo.) T. 53 (exhibition).

Grove Considers Return to Game As Coach in '43

LONACONING, Md., Dec. 31 (AP)—You might think anyone who pitched 411 victories would have enough of baseball for one lifetime, but Robert Moses (Lefty) Grove is beginning to talk about coming back.

"I know I can still pitch," says Grove, 300 of whose wins were achieved in the major leagues. "This outdoor life has kept my legs in great shape. But I have no desire to return to baseball as an active player.

"Maybe I'll come back as a coach—but never as a manager!"

A Change

That isn't a very positive statement, but then Lefty was never given to talking much when he was up with the Philadelphia Athletics and the Boston Red Sox.

And it represents a considerable change in his attitude from that of last summer—his first in retirement in 23 years—when he said, "Far as I can see now, I'm going to stay away from baseball."

Grove, whose son, Robert Gardner Grove, was inducted into the Army this week, digressed from his own future long enough to say there was no comparison between Bob Feller and Walter Johnson.

Johnson Great

"I thought Johnson was the greatest pitcher I ever saw," the normally uncommunicative Lefty said in an interview. "They say Feller is fast. Why, Walter's curve was faster than Feller's fast ball."

He also has a favorite catcher—Mickey Cochrane.

"Cy Perkins was a good receiver, but Mike had that extra something. I would have made a lot more wild pitches except for Cochrane. He used to stop them."

Lefty is still sitting tight and enjoying his retirement, but when spring comes, and the sound of bat on ball is again loud in the land, he may be back.

Bruins to Meet Red Wings Here Tomorrow Night

The Boston Bruins, who worked out for a half hour today before members of the New England Private School Hockey Conference at The Skating Club of Boston's rink in Brighton, return to National Hockey League action tomorrow night when they entertain Detroit Red Wings at the Garden.

The visitors come here in third place, but with no less than three games in hand on the Bruins, and by winning these games could easily jump into first place and so jusify early-season prognostications that they were the team to watch. Wings are playing New York Rangers in New York tonight.

So far Bruins and Detroit have met four times, with the B's holding the edge—two victories and one tie as against one loss. Scores, with the Bruins total first, have been 0-3, 5-2, 1-1, and 3-2.

Powerful factor in the Detroit record this winter has been the goal-tending of Johnny Mowers, leading candidate for the Vezina Trophy, who has been passed only 53 times in 20 games. Frankie Brimsek of the home forces has been passed 84 times in 24 games.

At the game tomorrow night, fans will be asked to vote on an earlier starting time so that spectators might have more time to catch trains after the game. A choice of 8 or 8:15 p. m. will be given.

American Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 30

Hershey 6, Washington 4.
Buffalo 7, New Haven 2.
Pittsburgh 3, Providence 2.

Annually the New York Touchdown Club's award has gone to a player, coach or official. This year it went to a trainer—Rollie Bevan of West Point.

M. G. A. Welcomes New Year With Wollaston Tourney

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Here's one for the book: The earliest start for any regularly scheduled open-air amateur sporting event in the United States for the year 1943 probably will be right here in the Greater Boston District, weather permitting. And, believe it or not, it will be a golf tournament.

The Wollaston Golf Club is all prepared for its annual New Year's Day open, sponsored by the Massachusetts Golf Association. George Morgan, club manager, now in his thirtieth year at the club, is all set to ladle out a hot buffet luncheon for a few or a mob and the only thing that will ruin the tournament is snow.

At the time of this writing all the putting greens were clear, same for fairways and the only snow left was a little on the sides of one or two hills and in some of the bunkers. Winter rules, which mean preferred lies anywhere, take care of those situations.

If the course remains clear, and the temperature does not go too low, it is safe to say that there will be some play, for many's the time the zealots have been out on the Mountclair hills bundled up in heavy sweaters, leather jackets and even overcoats and fur gloves; just for the sake of exercise, they might say, but no doubt partly for boast of having played under such circumstances in the middle of winter in the "frozen North."

Now about it's being the earliest start for any open-air sporting event in the New Year. There are a lot of sporting events scheduled for Jan. 1, including all those Bowl football games, and there doubtless will be golf tournaments in the South and Far West; but the football games will be in the afternoon, and while there may be plenty of golf tournaments in the winter resorts, it is questionable whether they will be open tournaments, and whether they will have starters as early as at Wollaston. They can't start so early on the Pacific Slope, for daylight comes there three hours later.

Here at Wollaston, on New Year's days of the past when the tournament could be held, there always have been starters around 8 o'clock in the morning, one probable reason being that some years the number of starters has been so great that late starters could not finish, plus the fact that sometimes the best weather of the day has been early. This year has an unprecedented situation as to daylight and darkness, for with continuance of daylight saving, or "war time," it would be impossible to start much before eight in the morning, but there is an extra hour of daylight on the other end.

It is astonishing, in a way, that since Dr. Walter G. Kendall had the happy thought of staging open tournaments at Wollaston to start the New Year right, in 1927, as then chairman of the Tournament Committee, there has been play pretty close to four years out of five and one year, 1937, there was the astonishing turnout of 243 individuals, so many that a lot of them could not even start and many who did start never completed the round.

John Corcoran, the ever-obliging executive secretary of the M. G. A., dug me up some records of the tournament, showing that in 1935 there were 175 starters; in 1936 there were 130 starters and first gross resulted in a tie at 80 between Francis Shea and L. M. Abbott; in the record year of 243, Perrin Jarboe and Arthur Billingham tied at 76; in 1941, 150 starters, Charles Carlson of Blue Hill set a new record for the tournament, a 73; last year, 156 starters, Mel Demaris of Haverhill won with a 74. Carlson, incidentally, is now in the Army and Demaris in the Navy.

Last year Bill Howe, Russ Farquharson, Roy Perry and Frank Maher were the early birds, away at 8:15 and through at 11:15. The weather then was mild and pleasant in the early hours, a little chillier for the late starters. One year, John tells me, snow began falling in the morning after a number of golfers had arrived. Some of them stuck around, discovered some skiis in the clubhouse and would up trying their hand (or should I say, trying their feet and their balance) at this sport. Perhaps it would be a good idea this time for the golfers to head for Wollaston with a set of golf clubs, a pair of skis and a pair of skates, for Wollaston has a pond. "Doc" Kendall, sponsor of the tournament is planning to be on hand, but refuses to say whether he will make it on his bicycle. He, as most of you know, has been captain of the Boston Bicycle Club for better than half a century.

Last year John Corcoran and his brother Billy were in a group picture taken by one of the news photographers and John sent a copy to his brother Fred, who was in Los Angeles. Fred showed the picture to Bing Crosby, as an example of New England weather and sport. Bing took one look, opined that it looked like a studio flash, then had to admit that, 'That part of the country (New England) can't be so bad after all."

There are some intriguing things about this mid-winter golf in the North. When the ground is bare and frozen, there is the opportunity for players to get home in two on par-5 holes that comes at no other time. There is an opportunity for headwork, also, as for example not trying to pitch to the green of the short third, to have the ball take on high bound into the outer regions, but to try to half-top a straight-faced iron and roll through the bunker on to the putting surface.

Jack Gray, pro, has had some of the old-time red-painted balls in his shop for years, always figuring he might sell them for such an event as New Year's Day, to use if a snowstorm starts. Some golfers probably still have rubber tees, to use instead of pegs that are hard to insert into frozen ground, but they won't know whether to produce them, and perhaps be labelled as unpatriotic for not having turned them in.

Bob Bauer Works With Bruin Squad

Bobby Bauer, wearing his old No. 17 Kraut-line jersey, worked out with the Bruins this noon on the Skating Club rink in Allston. His appearance surprised even the Bruins, who knew he was in town with his wife, Margaret, but hardly expected him to don skates.

The Bruins held a scrimmage as a curtain raiser to the annual prep school hockey tournament.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Ted Schroeder defeated Francisco Segura, 4—6, 1—6, 8—6, 6—4, 6—4, in finals of Sugar Bowl tennis tournament.

Three Years Ago

Don McNeill won Sugar Bowl tennis tournament, defeating Bobby Riggs, 7—5, 6—3, 6—2, in finals.

Five Years Ago

Prof. I. B. Owens, Stanford, elected President of National Collegiate Athletic Association; Harry Stuhldreher, Wisconsin, named to head National Football Coaches Association.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day's sales	1,121,924
1942 volume to date	124,626,948
1941 volume to date	168,781,010

Stock Market Is Moderately Higher Today

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—The stock market today came to the close of the year with an uneven performance highlighted by strength in tobaccos and industrial specialties and heaviness in motors.

In the face of tag-end tax selling for cash most of the leaders in the final hour were holding on to yesterday's gains and some registered new highs for the last year or longer.

Volume tapered in the late proceedings as brokers engaged in an impromptu New Year's celebration and total transfers were around 1,000,000 shares.

General Motors lost a little ground but Chrysler slipped off about 1½ on a moderate turnover. Steels showed no buoyancy.

Up a point or so at the best were American Can, Allied Chemical, Philip Morris and Union Pacific. Liggett & Myers "B" and Norfolk & Western climbed about 2 each. Making fractional progress were American Telephone, General Electric, Woolworth, Douglas, Sperry, Reynolds Tobacco "B," Southern Railway and Pennsylvania.

Du Pont and a few of the farm equipments were backward.

Attracting higher bids in the curb were Aluminum of America, Creole Petroleum, Niagara Hudson Power and American Cyanamid "B." Gulf Oil and Arkansas Natural Gas tilted lower.

Rail Bonds Active

Advances of fractions to a point or more in a wide variety of rails and industrial specialties gave the bond market a sizable year-end boost today.

Alleghany modified 5s, Atlantic Coast Line collateral 4s, Boston & Maine 4s and Colorado & Southern 4s were among others moving onto the advancing side in late dealings.

Adding moderately to Wednesday's gains were such active loans as Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s of '62, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77, New York Central refunding 5s, New Haven 4½s, Northern Pacific 4s, 5s and 6s, Pennsylvania 3¼s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Chicago & Alton 3s and Northwestern 4¾s.

Most industrials and utilities suffered from neglect but the undertone was steady in both groups. Childs Co. 5s, an erratic performer in recent sessions, changed hands around 50½ at one time, up slightly from the previous day. Columbia Gas 5s were a shade easier.

U. S. Governments were only slightly changed either way with dealings slow.

Argentine 4s, Peru 7s and Rio de Janeiro 6½s were among foreign issues a little higher.

Annual Furniture Show to Be Held Despite ODT Request

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—The furniture industry of Grand Rapids is going to go ahead with its annual January market despite requests of the Office of Defense Transportation that all possible steps be taken to reduce travel.

Charles R. Sligh, Jr., President of the Grand Rapids Furniture Exposition Association, said the Association was formally advised of the ODT's attitude the day before Christmas—"too late to do anything about it."

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Defense Transportation Tuesday requested other Government agencies not to send speakers or representatives to the Chicago and Grand Rapids furniture marts next month.

ODT said managers of the two marts refused to comply with a request that they be canceled on the ground that their plans were too far advanced.

The announcement said ODT Director Joseph B. Eastman sent a telegram over the week end to Lawrence H. Whiting, president of the American Furniture Mart, Chicago, denying that he had withdrawn his request for cancellation of the Chicago show.

The telegram said that while ODT had no power to order cancellation of furniture shows, this should not be taken to indicate it sanctioned the Chicago mart.

Mr. Eastman had requested cancellation of all furniture marts and sale shows on the ground they would stimulate travel and interfere with essential travel on heavily burdened public carriers.

Building Permit Valuations Decline 30 P. C. in November

WASHINGTON (AP)—A decline of 30 per cent in building permit valuations in November as compared with October was reported by Secretary of Labor Perkins.

All types of building construction decreased, the Secretary said, but the most pronounced drop was a decline of 52 per cent in the value of new non-residential buildings. New residential valuations declined 21 per cent, and those for additions, alterations, and repairs, 25 per cent.

The month's permits were 66 per cent lower than in the corresponding month last year.

Royal Bank of Canada Earnings

MONTREAL (CP)—Royal Bank of Canada reported net profit for 12 months ended Nov. 30 at $3,390,123, equal to $9.69 per share, compared with $3,535,929, or $10.10 per share, in the previous year. Total assets were at a record high at $1,291,615,947, against $1,075,119,761.

A

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
51¼	37	Abbott 1.60a	3	51½	51¼	51¼	+ ½
48¾	39	Acme Sti (3)	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ¼
8½	5½	Adams E .45e	4	7¾	7½	7½	
26¾	18¾	Adams-M1.40e	3	26	25	25	—1½
16½	10	Addressog (1)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
41¾	29½	Air Reduct 1a	6	40	39¾	39¾	+ ⅜
4	1¾	Alaska Juneau	21	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
½	⅛	Alleghany Corp	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	
6¼	3½	Allegh pf xw	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅜
6¾	3½	Allegpf$3Ow	25	5¼	4¾	4⅞	
17	9⅜	Allegpf pf	6	13	13	13	+ ¾
22¼	1o	Alleg Lud (2e)	14	18¼	18	18	— ¼
7¾	3½	Allen Ind ¾e	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	145	145	145	+1
12½	10	Allied Kid (1)	2	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
16¾	11⅞	Allied M (1e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
6⅝	4	Allied St(.60)	28	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	75½	75¼	75¼	Dec 26
30¼	22	Allis-C M (1)	10	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ¼
19⅜	14¾	Alpha PC1½e	6	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅜
1½	1	Amal Leather	16	¾	¾	¾	
18⅞	11	Amal L pf ½k	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Dec 23
70½	43	Amerada Pet 2	4	69	69	69	
24	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20a	6	23¼	23	23	
58½	25¼	Am Airl 1½e	5	56¾	55½	55½	—1¼
9¼	5⅞	Am Bk N .40e	11	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
6½	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	12	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
33	23	AmBrSh 1.70e	3	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
33¼	1½	Am Cable & R	67	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
74¾	56⅝	Am Can (3)	10	71¾	70½	71¾	+1⅜
3o	20	Am Car & Fdy	9	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ⅜
73¾	55¼	Am C F pf 7	4	65½	o5	65½	+2½
20½	16	Am Ch&C (2)	7	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅜
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	4	106½	106	106½	Dec 29
103	69	Am Chicle(4a)	5	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ¼
71½	37⅞	AmC'type .40e	2	7	6¾	6¾	
227⅛	14	AmCSug 2½e	5	14½	14½	14½	
16¼	8⅞	Am Distlll	10	15¾	15½	15½	
3	⅝	Am Encau Tll	11	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
7½	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 26
25½	16¼	Am Export (2)	2	25½	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
2	⅛	Am & For Pow	24	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	
42¾	16¼	A FP6pf1.80k	6	41½	41	41	— ¼
49¼	18⅞	A FP7pf2.10k	9	48½	48	48½	— ¼
8⅝	1½	Am & F P 2pf	10	8¼	8	8	
35	25½	Am-H S S 3	3	32½	32½	32½	
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
35	32	Am H L pf (3)	o	33	33	33	Nov 9
56	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	3	55⅝	55½	55⅝	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
35¾	25	Am Ice pf ½e	1	37	37	37	+1¾
5⅜	2¾	Am Interntl	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
7	4½	Am Ivest .70e	6	5	5	5	Dec 30
10¼	6¾	Am Locom'tive	28	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
91	65	Am Loco pf 7k	3	81	81	81	Dec 30
12⅞	9½	Am M&F .80	6	12½	12¼	12½	
7½	4	AmM&Met¾e	7	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ¼
24¾	16	Am Met (1a)	2	20½	20	20	— ½
1⅞	½	Am Pow & Lt	35	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	15½	APLS6pf35¾k	23	18⅞	18¼	18¾	+ ½
22	12½	APLS5pf2.81k	23	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
6⅜	3¾	Am R&S(.30e)	54	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
12	9½	Am R M (1e)	36	10¼	10	10⅛	
9½	4¾	Am Saf R ¾e	6	9	8¾	9	Dec 30
14½	6¾	Am Seat 1e	5	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
43	35½	Am Smelt 2a	8	37¾	37	37	— ½
36⅛	29	Am Snuff2.80e	5	35¼	34¾	35¼	+ ¾
21⅝	16⅜	Am Stl F (2)	18	20¼	19¾	20	
12	9¾	Am Stores (1)	2	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
12	7½	Am Stove 1.20	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	3	19⅝	19½	19½	Dec 23
97¼	78¾	Am Sugar pf 7	3	88¾	88¼	88¾	Dec 30
23	17¼	Am S Tob (2e)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	Dec 28
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	25	127¾	127	127¾	+ ⅜
49⅜	33½	Am Tob (3)	2	42¼	41¾	42¼	— ⅛
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	24	43½	42¾	43	+ ¼
7⅜	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
33⅛	22	Am Visc (2)	16	33¾	32¾	33	
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	1157⅛	1157⅛	1157⅛	Dec 30
4	1⅞	Am Water Wks	42	3½	3½	3½	+ ¼
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	2	54	53¾	53¾	+1
6⅝	3½	Am Woolen	11	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
76⅜	51¾	Am Wool pf 8k	7	54	53½	53½	
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	5	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf5k	1	43	43	43	+ ⅝
28⅝	22⅝	Anaconda 2½e	46	24⅞	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
17	12⅝	Anchor H 1e	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
12¼	7¾	Andes Cop (1)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
36	27⅜	Arch-D-M (2)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	
111⅝	102	Arm Del pf 7	1	1077⅛	1077⅛	1077⅛	Dec 30
4⅛	2½	Armour III	58	3½	3	3½	+ ⅛
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½k	12	45¾	45¾	45½	
66	40½	Armour III pf	1	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	Dec 30
3⅓	21	Arm Ck 1.35e	5	30¾	30½	30½	—1
8¼	5⅞	Arnold C ¾e	2	7¼	6¾	6¾	
4¾	2⅝	Artloom ⅓e	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	9	6⅛	6	6	
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	70¾	70¾	70¾	Dec 30
83	53	As D G 2 pf 7	1	55	55	55	Dec 30
28⅜	20	Associated In2	1	28	28	28	Dec 29
53	2½	Atchison (6e)	57	46¼	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅛
72½	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	7	66	65⅜	66	+ ½
34½	19¾	Atl Coast (2e)	9	28	27¼	27¼	— ¾
34	16½	Atl G&W I 3e	2	18	18	18	—1
45½	33	AG&WI pf 5e	6	44½	44½	44½	Dec 29
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .70e	20	19	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
109¾	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	1073⅛	1073⅛	1073⅛	Dec 21
/	6¼	Atlas Corp ½e	7	6¾	6⅜	6¾	+ ⅛
51	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	3	50⅞	50⅝	50⅞	— ⅛
70	43	AtlasPow 3½e	5	53½	53⅛	53⅛	Dec 30
9½	6¼	Atlas Tk ⅓e	1	7½	7½	7½	Dec 30
3¼	1¼	Austin Nichols	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Dec 30
4⅛	2¾	Avia Cp ⅛e	58	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛

B

14¾	9¾	Bald Loc ct 1e	40	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	25	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	11	6¼	6	6	
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	3	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅛
6¼	4½	Barker Br ½e	3	5⅛	5	5	+ ⅛
12¾	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	9	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 2e	24	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
23¼	15½	Bayuk C 1½	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
26	20	Beat Cream 1a	4	24¼	24	24	Dec 30
105	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr 25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Nov 25
110¾	64	Beech-Nut(4a)	2	93	93	93	Dec 30
9⅞	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	8	9¼	9	9⅛	Dec 30
17⅝	9¾	Bell Airc (2e)	16	12¼	11⅝	11¾	— ⅛
39⅞	28¾	Ben Avia 3¾e	12	34⅜	34	34	— ¼
15¼	9⅞	Benef IL 1¼e	3	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	
54	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	55½	55½	55½	Dec 23
8¼	8⅛	BestFoods .60	20	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	17⅜	best Co 1.60a	4	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	+ ⅛
66⅞	19½	Beth Stl (6)	44	56¾	56¼	56¾	— ⅜
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	2	120	120	120	Dec 30
29	18¼	Bigelow-S (2)	2	28½	28	28½	+1
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	8	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
7⅛	5	Blaw-Kno .35e	15	6⅜	6	6	— ⅛
14½	11¾	Bliss&L 1½e	2	13	13	13	Dec 30
21⅜	13⅛	Boeing Air 1e	36	15¼	14⅝	15	— ⅛
43	25	Bohn A&Br 3e	5	41⅞	41¾	41⅞	+ ⅞
17¾	13½	Bond Str 1.60	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅜
22¾	18⅜	BordenCo1.40e	6	22¾	22½	22¾	
28¾	19¾	Borg-Wr 1.60	11	28¾	28¼	28½	— ¼
3½	1¾	Bostn&Maine	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
31¾	25	Bower R 2½e	1	29	29	29	Dec 29
20¾	15	Brewing C ½e	1	18	18	18	Dec 29
9⅝	7⅜	Bridg'p B (1)	12	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
21¾	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	17	21½	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
35½	26	Briggs&St (3)	3	34½	34½	34½	+1¼
43	30	BristolM1.90e	1	38	38	38	
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Dec 28
1¾	1	Bkly-Man Tran	4	1	1	1	
10¾	7	Bkly U Gas ½e	10	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ¼
35	28¼	Brown Shoe(2)	2	29¼	29	29¼	+ ½
14⅜	9½	Brunsw'k-B 1	4	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	6	Bucyrus-E ½e	22	6⅞	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
3½	2¼	Budd Mfg	26	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
7¾	5¾	Budd Wh (1e)	9	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
15¾	11¼	Buffalo (2e)	2	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	Dec 30
25	16¼	Bullard 2½e	5	19½	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
26¾	19½	Bulova Wat 2	3	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
20¾	14⅞	Burl M 1.40a	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
57	o3	Burl pf (2¾)	1	o7	57	o7	Dec 30
o3½	51	Burl pf (2½)	1	55½	55½	55½	+2
9⅝	6¼	Burr Add(.60)	17	o½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
6¼	4¾	Bull'r B .60e	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
21½	19⅜	Butler pf 1½	3	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
3⅞	2⅛	Butte Cop ⅛e	8	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ¼
10⅝	6½	Byers (AM)	16	9½	9	9	
16¾	10	Byron Jk 1¼e	4	17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛

C

22⅝	16½	Calif Pk 1½	9	22⅜	22	22⅛	+ ⅜
o3⅞	o0¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	53⅞	53⅞	o3⅛	Dec 18
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Le	26	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	14	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅜
16¾	11⅞	Camb Wy 1¼e	2	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
15½	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	6	14½	14¼	14¼	— ½
7½	3½	Canadian Pac	15	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
37½	29¼	Cannon Mills 2	2	36	36	36	+ ⅜
4¾	1¾	Capital Ad A	3	4½	4¼	4½	Dec 30
28½	22½	CarpenSti2¼e	2	26½	26½	26½	Dec 29
3½	2¼	Carr-Gen .20a	12	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
77	54¾	Case (J I) 7e	3	78	76½	78	+2
42¼	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	13	41¾	40¾	41	— ⅜
29½	15	Celanese (2)	2	28¼	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
8½	6½	Celotex Cp ⅓	10	8½	8¾	8¾	
23⅝	16	Cent Ag 2½e	2	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
2⅜	1½	Cent Foy .10e	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	2	2½	2½	2½	
18	11	Cen Violet2½e	1	13	13	13	
3¼	2	Century Rib M	2	3	3	3	Dec 30
35	27	Cero de P (4)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ⅝
3½	1¼	Cert-teed Proo	9	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
19	15½	ChainBelt 1¼e	1	18	18	18	Dec 23
18½	14⅜	Champ P&F 1	4	17¾	17	17¾	— ¼
9½	5½	Checker Cab	4	7¾	7½	7⅝	Dec 30
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio3e	6	34	33½	34	+ ¼
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
2¾	⅛	Chi & E Ill	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
8¾	2¾	Chi&EIIIA.59e	10	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
¾	1⅛	Chi Gr West	3	2	2	2	+ ⅛
13¾	8¾	ChiGWpf 1¼k	10	10¾	10½	10⅝	+ ¼
7½	4½	Chi Mail ½e	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	4	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅜
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	2	38	38	38	Dec 22
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	2	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	Dec 28
⅝	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	Dec 30
1¾	½	CRI & P 6pf	4	¾	⅛	1	+ ⅛
1½	¼	CRI & P 7pf	4	¾	¾	¾	
11⅞	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Dec 29
13¾	11½	Chickash (1)	2	13½	13½	13½	
2¼	1	Childs Co	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
70¼	43⅞	Chrysler 3½e	54	69¼	67⅞	67⅞	—1⅝
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	3	10⅜	10¼	10¾	
3	2⅛	City Stores	6	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
39¾	28	Clark Eq (3)	1	36½	36½	36½	Dec 30
31⅝	22	Cleve G B 2e	2	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	Dec 30
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	5	39	38½	39	+ ¼
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 2½e	6	34	33⅝	34	+ ⅛
92	56½	Coca-Cola 3a	3	88	87½	87½	+ ⅜
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	5	60⅞	60¾	60¾	
17¾	11½	Colgate P ½a	12	17½	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
107½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	107	107	107	Dec 29
18¾	10⅜	Collins & A	6	18	17⅞	18	
18½	13½	Col Fuel 1½e	14	14½	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
16½	8½	Col Br A 1½e	4	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ½
16⅜	8⅜	Col Br B 1½e	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
2½	1	Col G&E .10g	128	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
54	30½	Col G&EpfA 6	4	40½	40	40¼	+ ¾
11¼	5⅛	Colum Pic ½e	3	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ½
35	24	Colum Ppf2¾	1	30½	30½	30½	Dec 30
7½	4½	Col Carb 4¼e	6	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	Dec 30
29¼	16¼	Comi Credit 3	14	28½	28¼	28¼	— 1⅛
105½	91¼	Comi C pf 4¼	1	105	105	105	Dec 15
34	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	17	32¼	32	32	— ⅜
109¼	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	4	107½	107	107	Dec 18
10¼	7¼	Colm Solv .60e	29	9½	9¼	9⅜	
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South 259		⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
44½	21¼	Com & Sou pf	12	37¼	36¾	37	
23¾	17⅜	Com'th 1.60e	24	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Dec 29
18⅜	12½	Congol-N (1a)	5	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	38	17	16	16½	— ½
12⅞	9⅜	Cons Cig 1½e	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
7⅜	4	Cons Cop .45e	24	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
16⅞	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	76	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ¼
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	91	90	91	+ ¼
3¼	⅜	Con Film Ind	12	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9	7	Cons F pf 1k	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
3	1½	Cons Laundries	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Dec 30
7⅛	4⅝	Consol Oil ½	22	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
8¼	3¾	Cons RR Cu pf	3	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	Dec 29
9	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	31	⅞	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅜
39	22	Consol'n-C pf	1	36½	36½	36½	Dec 2
16¾	11¾	Container 1½e	8	16½	16¼	16¼	
5	2¼	Cont Bak ½e	14	5	4⅞	5	
103½	75½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	Dec 29
28⅜	21¼	Cont Can 1¼e	12	27¼	27	27	
81¼	57⅜	ContDiam .65e	5	63¼	63⅛	63¼	
42¾	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	1	42	41¾	42	+ ¼
4⅞	2¾	Cont Mot .55e	12	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
27½	17	Cont O Del (1)	3	27½	27¼	27⅜	— ⅛
21½	15½	Cont Steel 2e	4	19	18⅜	19	Dec 30
12½	8¾	Cop'weld S .80	4	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	2	45	45	45	Dec 28
58	42¼	Corn Prod 2.60	6	55⅝	55½	55⅝	+ ⅜
3½	2½	Coty Inc ¼e	8	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Coty Interna'l	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
14½	10¾	Crane Co (1e)	46	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅜
16⅞	12½	Cr of W 1.60e	3	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
9⅜	5¾	Crosley (1½e)	3	9½	9½	9½	
20½	14¼	Cr'wn C&S½e	9	18¾	18⅜	18⅞	— ⅛
41	32	Crown Cpl 2¼	2	38	38	38	+1
12⅛	10	Crown Zel (1)	8	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅜
39⅝	23¾	Crucible Stl 2e	13	33⅛	32½	32½	— ½
84	63	Crucible pf (5)	5	72	71½	71½	— ⅛
9	⅝	Cub-Am S ¾e	12	8	7¾	7⅞	
95½	74½	Cub-AS pf 5½	1	95½	95½	95½	Dec 23
13¼	8⅝	Cudahy Pack	7	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅜
19⅝	13	Cuneo

Commerce and Finance

Rough Path in Congress Seen for Administration Trade Pact

Business and Industry

Thomas Offers New Farm Price Parity Formula

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Senator Elmer Thomas (D-Oklahoma) today suggested a new basic formula for figuring the parity or "fair exchange" value of farm products, to replace the present system which he declared is based on horse-and-buggy days.

The theory behind both formulas is identical: Maintenance of the same proportional relationship between the things a farmer buys and the things he sells that existed in a previous period when the farmer's buying power was roughly equivalent to other people's.

Plan Outlined

Senator Thomas proposed making the base period 1919-1929, in place of the current base 1909-1914. The earlier period, he asserted, "is considered too remote as conditions and prices have changed materially since that time."

Then, instead of adjusting the parity levels of basic farm crops as the month-to-month average price of 267 manufactured products rises or falls in relation to the latter's 1909-14 position, Senator Thomas proposed that the parity prices be changed in proportion to the movement, up or down, of the commodity price index of 900 articles, which is issued weekly by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Under this plan," he said in an interview, "all a person would have to do to figure the current parity price of any farm product would be to call and find what its average base price was during 1919-29, and multiply that by the latest commodity price index number."

The Commodity Price Index is based on the average wholesale price of 900 articles during the base year 1926, which level is designated as 100. On December 19 of this year it stood at 100.7, which Senator Thomas explained meant that the dollar on that date was worth 99.3 cents, in terms of what it would have bought in 1926.

The Oklahoma Senator, a leader in almost all farm legislation, has gathered 1919-29 average price figures on all basic crops. Cotton averaged 22.7 cents a pound at the 10 principal markets during that time, he said, and wheat $1.57.

Prices Would Rise

He conceded that the parity prices of most farm crops—with the important exceptions of wool and livestock—would rise under his plan.

Farmers, of course, would stand to benefit, since the Government is committed to a policy of parity, and makes payments to bridge the gap between market price and parity to producers of six basic commodities who agree to plant in accordance with production schedules worked out by the agriculture department. The six basic commodities are wheat, cotton, corn, rice, tobacco and peanuts.

Other farm products are affected indirectly, for under the revised price control law no ceiling can be set on a manufactured product which will reflect a below-parity price to the raw farm product from which it is made.

Senator Thomas said that livestock men opposed his suggested formula because it would result in a decrease, rather than an increase, in the parity price of livestock.

Power Production 13.6 P. C. Above '41

NEW YORK (AP)—The Edison Electric Institute estimated electric output in the week ended Dec. 26 totaled 3,675,000,000 kilowatt hours, sharply under the record high mark of 3,975,873,000 kilowatt hours of the previous week.

The decline was seasonal, since the peak load of any year normally falls shortly before Christmas. The usual trend was followed this year although total production has been boosted sharply by war industry demands.

The preliminary estimate showed the week's electric production for the nation as a whole at about 13.6 per cent above that of the comparable period of 1941. Regional estimates were omitted from the insitute's report pending receipt of specific data.

Int'l Nickel Head Stresses Importance of Scrap Metal

COPPER CLIFF, Ont. (AP)—Mr. Robert C. Stanley, chairman and president of the International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd., emphasized the importance of scrap metal salvage and said recovery of alloy scrap must be intensified in order to meet the United Nations' war needs.

"The heaviest demand for nickel today is for use in alloy steels," Mr. Stanley said in a yearend review. "Nickel in alloy steel scrap, if delivered to the mills in suitable form, can supplement primary nickel. Thus scrap can relieve much of the burden from our mines and refineries."

"It is possible that, as in the last war, many materials now used as a stop-gap because standard materials are not available, may become important contributions to peace-time industry when the war is over," Mr. Stanley said.

U. S. Steel's Stockholders Fewer

NEW YORK (AP)—United States Steel Corp. said its common stockholders of record on Nov. 20 numbered 163,534, a decrease of 215 since Aug. 20 when the aggregate was 163,749. Preferred stockholders of record Oct. 30 totaled 70,110, an increase of 327 since July 31 when the figure was 69,783.

Criticism of U. S. Planes Laid To Popular Misunderstanding

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Men in the airplane engine field are much concerned about recent popular criticism of American fighter planes for lack of high-altitude performance. There has been much grousing along the lines of "Look at the P-40—its no good over 25,000 feet—and the Airocobra; its only good up to around 20,000 feet. Give us good planes that will perform at 40-45,000 feet like the Spitfire and the FW-190." Airplane designers say such criticism is based on fundamental misunderstanding of airplane engineering.

The critics' mistake, it appears, is the assumption that a low-ceiling plane is per se not as good as a high-ceiling plane. The engineers say this is not so. The fact is that though a low-ceiling plane is not much good at high altitude, a high-ceiling plane is also not much good at a low altitude, because performance up attic takes special equipment which is just excess baggage at lower levels.

The extra equipment necessary for high-altitude performance comes in two forms—elaborate supercharging equipment to compress the thin air to a density acceptable to the engine, and the radiator equipment necessary to cool down the super-charged or compressed air so that it will not cause pre-ignition or detonation when it gets into the combustion chamber of the engine.

Car owners will remember the old spark adjustments for climbing hills or for making sudden spurts. But the plane engine designer has three, not two dimensions to work in. As the plane rises the air gets thinner. So it must be compressed with a supercharger. But the compression automatically heats it up, to such an extent that it must be cooled before it enters the carburetor.

New Achievements

This super-charging and cooling are new achievements which alone make possible the new high-altitude performances of modern upstairs fighting planes; but they involve, as costs, extra weight and bulk, and in some cases diverted engine power are a definite handicap for the high-altitude plane in the lower altitudes.

The story of how engineers have provided this altitude performance is another of those "industrial miracles" or technical achievements now so frequent, but it is also a story of prices paid for advantages gained.

In short, airplane power plants as well as airplanes must be specially designed to give best performance at predetermined or "critical" altitudes. Thus a power plant designed to give 1000 horsepower at sea-level will give only about 35 horsepower at 50,000 feet. On the other hand a power plant designed to give maximum performance at 50,000 feet must go up through the lower levels of the sky handicapped by special equipment using precious weight and space which is devoted in planes designed for lower ceilings, to added firepower, armor protection, or fuel capacity.

A supercharger is simply a centrifugal fan type of air pump running at high speed. All fighter plane engines have superchargers. The small, comparatively slow-speed supercharger for the sea-level engine is usually built into the engine.

There are, however, eight different types of superchargers or "boosters" to boost the airpressure into the carburetor and intake manifold.

First is the comparatively low-speed "sea-level" supercharger, usually built into the engine. The "sea-level" engine's horsepower is usually rated after deduction of the power required by this booster.

This engine with this booster loses power rapidly as it rises. Starting with 1,000 h. p. at sea-level it would have only 295 at 30,000 feet and 35 at 50,000 feet.

Next simplest supercharger, for higher-altitude performance, is one which is faster—but therefore heavier and bulkier.

This cannot be used safely at sea-level. By compressing the air too much it would overheat it for the engine and so soon spoil the engine. Pilots have to be warned or even prevented by automatic devices from using this stepped up booster for take-off or low-level flying, lest it burn out the engine, and when they use it at low levels ("overboosting") in moments of combat they are asked to report the number of seconds or minutes in which it has been used (i. e. the length of time in which the engine has been subject to harmful over-heating). It can be cut-in (with safety to the engine) only after the plane is above a certain altitude, where the air is colder and thinner

Excess Baggage

Hence at the lower altitudes it is only excess baggage and the engine so equipped must take off and perform in the first few thousand feet in the air without benefit of any supercharger at all.

After it is cut in, however, the engine begins to perform better than the "sea-level engine" which at such higher levels is rapidly losing power as it rises. The better performance of the engine with this "single speed, single stage" booster continues up to the "critical ceiling" of the engine's maximum performance, after which it, too, begins to fall off.

But at no time is the performance of the airplane engine with this faster (but heavier) supercharger as good as is the performance of the sea-level engine—at sea-level. At its "critical ceiling" of, say, 17,000 feet, an engine so boosted nets only about 850 horsepower, because of the extra weight, drag, and drain on the engine's power.

When this engine with this extra-speed super-charger in operation is producing 850 horsepower at 17,000 feet, however, the sea-level engine is producing only about 500 horsepower at that level.

Because this booster is entirely idle at the lower levels, next improvement is therefore a two-speed booster. At lower levels it runs slower at the speed of the booster or supercharger of a sea-level engine, until the rising pilot, by a mechanical clutch, throws the booster into the higher speed needed in the higher levels.

Thus, at the lower speed, it loses power for the first 5,000-10,000 feet, when it is shifted by the pilot to the higher speed and gains power for about 10,000 feet more, when it reaches its "critical altitude" and thereafter loses power.

(To be continued)

Retail Sales Continue To Top Last Year

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—Retail sales declined sharply this week from the record Christmas peak with Saturday closings of many stores giving impetus to the drop, Dun & Bradstreet said today.

Activity increased early in the current week, however, and volume still continued above a year ago.

The business research organization said announcement of canned goods rationing to be instituted in February failed to produce panicky buying by consumers because retailers strictly limited sales. Grocers' volume expanded steadily, however, to cause good turnover for the ordinarily dull week, it added.

Clearances and special-priced sales were in vogue and, although prices generally were higher than a year ago, good interest was noted. Christmas returns and exchanges generally were indicated to be less than normally expected.

Because retail stocks often were smaller than a year ago, limitations frequently were seen in clearance sales and broken assortments were emphasized.

In pre-inventory sales, demand was noted for seasonal apparel such as furs and fur-trimmed coats, sportswear, dresses, shoes and foundation garments. Men's clothing activity was spurred because of off-price promotions and deferment of men over 38 years old from military service.

Holiday parties stimulated a demand for evening dresses and accessories, accounting for brisk sales in women's wear. Promotions of ski and resort wear was toned down in comparison with former years because of wartime recreation curtailment. Ski clothes were suggested for war work and southern fashions for visits to army camps.

Country-wide trade gains over 1941 were estimated at 2 to 6 per cent. Regional increases were: East, 0 to 3 per cent; New England, 2 to 4; Middle West, 3 to 6; South, 4 to 8; Southwest, 6 to 11; Northwest, 2 to 6; Pacific Coast, 9 to 13.

Drop in Lumber Needs Seen for 1943

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The nation's over-all lumber requirements for the year 1943 will be 4,500,000,000 board feet less than during 1942 when army cantonment construction and war plant expansion were at their peak, and, if reasonable precautions are taken to insure sufficient manpower and equipment in logging camps and mills, the lumber supply will be ample to cover all war and essential civilian needs, Dr. Wilson Compton, of the American Forest Products Industries, forecast here in a year-end report on the state of the industry. Forest products "shortages," he said, were largely "fears, not facts."

Dr. Compton extimated requirements at about 34,000,000,000 feet against this year's total consumption of 38,500,000,000 feet. This decline will be accounted for by a falling off of about 8,500,000,000 feet in requirements for construction lumber and partially offset by an expected increase of 4,000,000,000 feet in requirements for boxes, crates, and containers for overseas shipment of munitions and supplies, he said.

Shipbuilding Company's Billings Sharply Above '41

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company report billings on shipbuilding contracts for the 13 weeks ended Sept. 28, 1942, of $45,906,205 as compared with $17,803,681 for the comparable period in 1941. Total billings for the first three quarterly periods of 1942 aggregate $113,027,984.

On Sept. 28, 1942, the unbilled balance of shipbuilding contracts, awards, and letters of intent, including estimated contract prices for the construction of certain vessels, amounted to $452,336,826 as compared with a ship construction backlog of $416,889,339 on Sept. 29, 1941.

Reciprocal Trade Pact Fight Looms

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—The first test of America's intention to deal with peace problems in a realistic, thorough-going way will come in the struggle to renew the reciprocal trade agreement act, round which a tremendous Congressional battle is already beating up.

President Roosevelt in his annual message to Congress next week will ask for a new three-year renewal of the pact that expires June 12, 1943. It was first written in 1934, re-enacted in 1937 and again in 1940 by steadily reduced majorities. It passed the Senate by only five votes in 1940, 42 to 37.

Politics Involved in Fight

The fight to renew the pact in preparation for the end of the war is seen by its supporters as the first gun in the larger campaign to write a permanent and practical peace treaty on the basis of economic cooperation. Unfortunately the struggle has always heretofore become involved in party politics, while rival regional economic interests illustrate at the very outset of the struggle, and even while the war is going on, the difficulty of seeking a formula for international tariff co-operation.

Vice-President Henry Wallace in his Monday night broadcast assailed "high-tariff, penny-pinching isolationist policies which hide under the cloak of 100-per cent Americanism."

The fight over the trade pact extension bill will not, however, be on a clear-cut, out-and-out isolationist basis. Opponents of the measure have always made their attack obliquely in the past, on the assumption that they could amass a maximum of votes against it by presenting a broader issue.

Representative Bertrand W. Gearhart (R) of California, member of the House Ways and Means Committee, forecast today that any renewal request would be defeated.

Representative Thomas A. Jenkins (R) of Ohio, another member of the committee that will handle the legislation first, advocated an exhaustive study of foreign trade agreements now in effect by the new congress. Twenty-five such pacts have been signed. Mr. Jenkins said he fears that "strong influences are giving more thought to the terms of peace after the war than to conditions confronting the country at present."

Amended Measure Seen

After generations of fruitless effort to reduce tariffs reciprocally with other countries by Congressional action, Congress in 1934 finally agreed that this was the wrong way to go about it, and passed the act permitting the executive to negotiate such agreements. So long as Congress tried to do the job, pressure groups and lobbyists by log-rolling tactics thwarted the effort. Congress accordingly turned the task over to the executive, and it came to the State Department, though with strong Republican opposition.

The act was initially approved June 12, 1934, on a party basis. The House approved 274 to 111, but only 2 Republicans voted for it and only 11 Democrats against. The Senate approved 56 to 33, but only 5 Republican Senators approved (all Progressives) and 5 Democrats opposed.

In 1937, on renewal, the House approved 285 to 101, and the Senate 58 to 24. Party lines were still drawn tight and no Republican Senator voted for renewal. Eleven Democratic Senators also opposed.

In 1940 renewal came 218 to 168 in the House, and 42 to 37 in the Senate. No Republican Senators voted for the measure, and the Democrats split themselves, 41 to 15. The new Republican gains in Congress will make it exceedingly difficult to renew the measure again, except perhaps in an amended form, if it becomes a party issue, as it has in the past.

President Urges Extension

Making his first plea for the legislation on practical grounds, President Roosevelt declared the other governments were "to an ever-increasing extent winning their share of international trade by negotiated reciprocal trade agreements," and he asserted that "if the American Government is not in a position to make fair offers for fair opportunities, its trade will be superseded."

When renewal came up in 1940, war had started, and President Roosevelt urged extension "as an indispensable part of the foundation of any stable and durable peace."

His argument three years ago will be repeated next week. He said:

"I emphasize the leadership which this nation can take when the time comes for a renewal of world peace. Such an influence will be greatly weakened if this government becomes a dog in the manger of trade selfishness."

Cordell Hull, who, with Mr. Wallace, then Secretary of Agriculture, testified for the measure in 1940, asked whether America would again, as in the years following World War I, lead "the procession of destructive protectionism" to the inevitable goal of "increasing economic nationalism, regimentation, economic distress, the dole on an ever-increasing scale, social instability and recurrent warfare."

The Arguments Against

Arguments against the measure rest on two bases. First is the direct opposition of economic groups fearing foreign competition. For example, in the course of trade agreement negotiations with the Argentine, farm interests in 1940 were particularly apprehensive and at one point a group of 25 Republicans issued a statement contending that if the act were renewed there was no assurance that Argentine negotiations would not be resumed after adjournment of Congress.

In the second place there is a smaller but sincere group which objects to seeing such agreements negotiated by the executive rather than by Congress. This group throws a respectable cover over other elements which have a less disinterested and more selfish reason for fighting the system. Finally, at the present juncture, anti-New Deal isolationists of various sorts will probably make common cause against the Hull agreements.

Thus the first big battle over post-war issues impends in Congress. While the lines will not be clear-cut, it is pointed out that post-war problems rarely come to Congress in definitive, clear-cut form, even including the famous struggle over the League of Nations. When the present battle is over it will be easier to assess the mood and trends of the new Congress to the post-war world.

WPB Reserves More Fish for Services

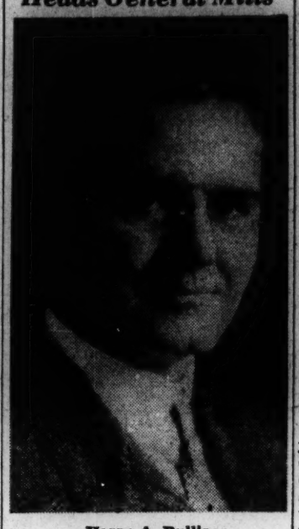
WASHINGTON (AP)—Because the fish have been running light on the Pacific Coast, the War Production Board increased from 60 to 80 per cent the amount of California pilchard, Atlantic sea herring and mackerel reserved for the armed forces and lend-lease.

This will leave for civilians 20 per cent of the California and Maine sardines and mackerel packed between March 1, 1942, and Feb. 28, 1943.

The WPB said "the Government finds it necessary to take an additional portion of the sardine and mackerel packs because of the sharp reduction in the production of these species during 1942."

On the basis of latest, revised estimates, WPB estimated that civilians will get out of the current season's catch about 28,800,000 pounds of California sardines, 10,800,000 pounds of Maine sardines, and 7,200,000 pounds of mackerel. Compared with pre-war civilian consumption, the amount of California sardines is about 36 per cent of normal, Maine sardines 34 per cent, and mackerel 11.2 per cent.

Heads General Mills



Harry A. Bullis

Elected President of General Mills, Inc., succeeding Donald H. Davis, resigned.

Babson Sees Labor Allocated, Higher Production, Inflation

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass.—Events are moving at breath-taking speed. Never before has the world been in the midst of such a far-reaching turmoil. Within the next hour news might break that will change the whole course of history. Nevertheless, it is vitally important to keep your perspective. To change your business or investment program with every piece of war news is utmost folly.

A good example of this was portrayed when the United States opened up a second front in North Africa. That morning many thousands of self-appointed commentators were convinced that the war was going to last at least five years. Yet by midnight of that same day these same commentators could see nothing but a short war and a quick victory. Let us now, therefore, confine this outlook to probabilities.

Retail Trade

The first quarter of 1943 should equal the first quarter of 1942; considering the entire year, a decline of 12 per cent is probable. Just what will happen depends on two things: First, upon the quantity of goods; and second, to what extent consumers are willing to take substitutes. Washington talks about 300,000 retailers being put out of business; but I believe this is entirely unnecessary. If landlords will be easy on rents, as sensible ones should be, practically all retailers can run on a skeleton force and keep alive until the war is over when business again should be good.

Prices of practically all commodities are at their low with the exception of certain ones that are now imported from India, the Far East and Africa. As we are shipping loads of men and supplies to these points, ships may bring back supplies of cocoa, coffee, olive oil, dried fruits, cork, antimony, lead, manganese, hides and skins, mercury, molybdenum, zinc and other commodities.

Throughout 1943 there will be a continued pressure to pierce price ceilings. These ceilings will be kept down fairly well on goods which the armed forces need.

Thus far the OPA has made distinction between essentials and non-essentials. Not only is this a very difficult thing to do, but it is good politics to class everyone alike. The war against inflation, however, will never be won in this way. The only way to keep people from buying unnecessary clothes, for instance, is to let the prices of these clothes increase to a point where the price tag hurts.

Therefore, during 1943, I forecast a reclassification of the essentials and non-essentials. Prices will be held down on the essentials, but retailers will be allowed to charge higher prices for non-essentials. There will be a little increase in living costs, but care in buying and less waste can more than offset any increases.

Security Prices

I believe that the Dow-Jones Stock Averages will go to points during 1943 higher than anything seen in 1942; also that bond yields and stock yields will tend to come closer together. This may mean a decline in the price of low-coupon, long-term bonds and an increase in the price of many stocks. This especially applies to stocks of companies which are not handicapped by cumulative preferred issues or bond issues.

Remember, the London Stock Market is witnessing the highest prices it has seen for five years. Certainly, investors are sound asleep in the United States. Even the utilities begin to look better in spite of coming inflation.

The most important question for the investor during 1943 will be, "Shall I buy peace stocks or war stocks?" Of course, the safest thing is to buy peace stocks. The war stocks include airplane manufacturers, the steels, coppers and other metals and machine tools; while the peace stocks include building supplies, motors, rubbers, household appliances and the stocks of most other companies which are now suffering from lack of business.

One sure bet is that companies which are now prospering most during the war will suffer most after the war; while companies which suffer most during the war will prosper most after the war. There are some concerns of course, such as the merchandising companies, which should do well both during and after the war. The railroads will do well during the war—but afterwards, look out!

New building during 1943 will fall off. Government building, both of factories and cantonments, will decline while residential building will continue to be held down. This means that not only will the manufacturers of building supplies and contractors have a poor year in 1943 but there is liable to be more or less unemployment among carpenters, masons, painters and plasterers.

New Industries

The new year will see the greatest crop of new scientific developments than any year ever witnessed. These may revolutionize agriculture, industry and commerce even to a greater extent than the war will revolutionize governments, politics and human relations.

Among the new industries I especially have in mind are synthetics for making artificial products better than the natural; plastics for displacing metals and wood; fertilizers and photosynthesis to revolutionize agriculture; photoelectric cells to make machines think; prefabricated houses; air-conditioning; radio heating which will dispense with all radiators and oil burners; automatic typing; unwoven textiles; ultra-micro-scop-ry.

New alloys with marvelous strength and lightness; harnessing the sun, tides and winds; cosmic rays to supplement our power-houses; atomic power; new military armaments and commercial aviation. Big profits are possible for alert businessmen and investors.

During 1943 our wives will begin to use dried eggs, dehydrated vegetables, frozen meats and other innovations. This does not mean that canned goods will be displaced, but I do forecast a revolution in connection with prefabricated houses, using plywood, aluminum, plastics and rubber; the buying, preserving and use of foods.

There will be more experiments in national planning with Government guarantees, but with the return of the Republicans to power after this Global War, we shall see less, rather than more, rationing, price fixing and regulations.

Some time it will dawn upon the American voters that the Government cannot give the people anything it does not first or last take away from them. There cannot be a leveling of living standards without a lowering of living standards.

What is needed is the rationing of labor union leaders and a lengthening of the working week as the labor week now averages only 42.5 hours even after overtime payments. Of course, this is a hot potato that the Administration does not like to touch. I forecast, however, that 1943 will see a real step in this direction. The power of the War Labor Board will either be curbed or the Board will become much more conservative.

Manpower, (including women) will be allocated. Private recruiting of labor may be curtailed. Farmers, manufactures and other employers may be obliged to go to the U. S. Employment Service when desiring additional help while employees may be subject to the same regulations when desiring to change jobs.

Political Situation

Certainly we are entering 1943 with a much better political situation than existed a year ago. This does not mean that the new congressmen are conservative—some are conservative southern Democrats on questions of taxation and war matters.

Looking back over 1942, it becomes evident that the tax situation was the most upsetting feature on business and investments. The markets were at their worst directly after the Morgenthau recommendation of a 55 per cent normal tax. When the House voted a 45 per cent tax business began to pick up and even security prices had a real move when the Senate dropped the rate to 40 per cent.

Recent visits to Washington convince me that the Treasury has temporarily lost its influence with Congress and that the 1943 tax bill will be written by Congress itself and will be fairly conservative. For the first time, it is reasonable to hope that a sales tax—perhaps under some other name—will be enacted in 1943.

The farmers will continue to have as much influence in the 1943 Congress as heretofore, but the honeymoon of the labor and other blocs is temporarily at an end; 1943 will see very few wage raises and certain labor leaders will be put in the dog-house.

There may be a slight increase in short-term money rates during 1943; but there will be little or no change in the rates that banks charge their customers.

The bonded debt of the Federal Government is now $90,000,000,000, or an increase of $67,000,000,000 since the Roosevelt Administration came into power. By the end of 1943, this debt may stand at about $150,000,000,000.

With normal weather conditions there is every reason to believe that more crops will be raised in this country in 1943 than in 1942 and that farmers should benefit accordingly. On the other hand, there always is the possibility of bad weather conditions including droughts and floods. The large amount of wheat, corn and other grains in storage, however, should help offset any crop failure in 1943.

Industrial Production

Readers will remember that our war production will not reach its height until well into 1943. The plants manufacturing big bombers are not yet completed, shipbuilding is just getting into its stride and thousands of factories are still retooling; 1943, however, should witness a transition from construction to production.

I, therefore, visualize a drastic reshuffle of sub-contractors, of labor and of communities in general. This means hardships for management and for the men and women workers. Some communities now doing well will become ghost towns; while other sleeping cities will become busy beehives.

Taking all in all, industrial production should climb into new ground during 1943, averaging about 210 per cent of the 1935-39 level. This would leave only about $70,000,000,000 for domestic consumer goods, compared with about $78,000,000,000 in 1942. This means that only about 10 per cent of the output of the durable goods industry and 60 per cent of the output of the non-durable goods industry will be available for civilian use in 1943. This estimate is on a per unit basis with no allowance for price inflation.

CIO to Ask Plane Makers For More Pay

PATERSON, N. J. (AP)—Victorious in the major election to determine bargaining agencies at six Wright Aeronautical Corporation plants, the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) stated it would ask the company to enter at once into negotiations on wage increases and job reclassifications.

Dominick Ammirato, international representative of the UAW, said that these were the two most important management-labor matters pending before the National Labor Relations Board.

The UAW won two to one over the Independent Aircraft Workers of America in the biggest of five elections at the plant, but must await certification by the NLRB of its election as bargaining agent.

The UAW won the election for bargaining agent for the production and maintenance employees. In one of three other smaller elections it was also successful, with AFL and an independent winning the other two.

Women Win Out

OMAHA (AP)—A woman's right to work has come through its first strike test in Omaha unimpaired. Male butchers in all Omaha Hinky Dinky chain stores who refused to work when women were hired in meat departments agreed to return to work immediately. Ben Silver, firm executive, said the women would continue to work and the company would continue to negotiate with the butchers' union on a contract.

LOS ANGELES (AP)—A two-day hearing on wages in the aircraft parts industry ended abruptly after A. F. of L. and C. I. O. representatives walked out.

Chairman Gene L. Green, a member of the War Labor Board, ended the session after the A. F. of L.'s International Association of Machinists withdrew "without prejudice," and said:

"We do not desire to participate in any meeting which, in our judgment, can only result in greater confusion of the issues now pending before the full panel of the WLB."

A. C. I. O. statement said: "We can see no purpose in going ahead with this hearing until after the aircraft matter is settled. All labor is united in this deal."

Both groups yesterday contended that the hearing was predicated upon a wage adjustment decision for the entire aircraft industry, to be made by the WLB after hearings starting in Washington Jan. 8.

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The menace of widespread strikes which would paralyze the important sugar, mining, and textile industries hung over Mexico as rail workers recessed negotiations for a new contract with the Government Railroad Administration.

Vote to Strike

The miners, many of them employees of important copper mines contributing raw materials to allied war industries, have already voted a strike for Jan. 28 if their demands for a 25 per cent wage increase are not met. Individual employers, including the American Smelting and Refining Company, owning important mines throughout the country, have entered into separate negotiations with their local unions.

The Secretary-General of the Sugar Workers' Union also has threatened a general strike on the eve of the harvesting season if wages are not raised. He said the workers' contract called for an automatic wage increase if sugar prices went up, and declared these prices recently had risen one-quarter of a cent per pound.

The general meeting of the Textile Workers' Union likewise has voted a strike in the cotton mills, but left it to the executive committee to fix the time. The resolution said only that the strike would be called if employers failed to open wage negotiations.

Ceilings Set on Western Lumber

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has prescribed, effective Jan. 5, specific dollars and cents maximum prices for all lumber manufactured from Sitka spruce, except aircraft lumber, produced in Washington and Oregon west of the crest of the Cascade Mountains. The prices affect manufacturers and are not expected to change general retail prices for this type of lumber.

Victory Tax—Effective Jan. 1, 1943

To conform to the requirements of the Federal Income Tax law, beginning Jan. 1, 1943, a Victory Tax of 5 per cent will be deducted from each employee's salary or wage and forwarded to the Income Tax Bureau. The deduction to be made each pay day will be in accordance with the following table:

Weekly Salary or Wages	Tax Withheld	Semimonthly Salary or Wages	Tax Withheld	Monthly Salary or Wages	Tax Withheld
$12 to $16	$0.10	$26 to $30	$0.10	$52 to $60	$0.20
16 20	.30	30 40	.40	60 80	.90
20 24	.50	40 50	.90	80 100	1.90
24 28	.70	50 60	1.40	100 120	2.90
28 32	.90	60 70	1.90	120 140	3.90
32 36	1.10	70 80	2.40	140 160	4.90
36 40	1.30	80 100	3.30	160 200	6.40
40 80	1.60	100 120	4.20	200 240	8.40
80 60	2.10	120 140	5.20	240 280	10.40
60 70	2.60	140 160	6.30	280 320	12.40
70 80	3.30	160 180	7.30	320 360	14.40
80 90	3.60	180 200	8.30	360 400	16.40
90 100	4.10	200 220	9.20	400 440	18.40
100 110	4.60	220 240	10.30	440 480	20.40
110 120	5.10	240 260	11.30	480 520	22.40
120 130	5.60	260 280	12.30	520 560	24.40
130 140	6.10	280 300	13.30	560 600	26.40
140 150	6.60	300 320	14.20	600 640	28.40
150 160	7.10	320 340	15.20	640 680	30.40
160 170	7.60	340 360	16.20	680 720	32.40
170 180	8.10	360 380	17.20	720 760	34.40
180 190	8.60	380 400	18.20	760 800	36.40
190 200	9.10	400 420	19.20	800 840	38.40
		420 440	20.20	840 880	40.40
		440 460	21.20	880 920	42.40
		460 480	22.20	920 960	44.40
		480 500	23.20	960 1,000	46.40

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 3½s 68-63	100.14	100.14	100.14

New York City Bonds

22 3s 80	104	103¼	103¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	90¼	90¼	90¼
9 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	69¾	69¾	69¾
14 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	60¼	60	60¼
24 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	54½	53	54⅛
7 Allied Stre 4½s 51	103⅛	103¼	103¼
3 Am&For P 5s 2030	79½	79½	79½
3 Am Int 5½s 49	104	104	104
2 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
19 Am T&T 3s 56	107¼	107¼	107⅛
3 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3 Am W W & E 6s 75	98½	98½	98½
1 Ann Arbor 4s 95	58⅝	58⅝	58½
10 Ann Arbor 4s 95 reg	58	58	
5 Arm Del 4½s 55	103¼	103⅜	103⅜
17 AT&SF 4s 95	111⅝	111	111½
70 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	95	95	95
2 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	111⅜	111½	111½
1 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	103	103	103
24 A C Line 1st 4s 52	87½	86¾	87¼
33 A C Line clt 4s 52	74½	74	74½
39 A C Line 4½s 64	62½	61¾	62½
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	32¾	32¾	32¾
3 B&O 1st mtg 4s sf	60½	60¼	60¼
21 B&O 95 st A	33¼	32½	32⅝
14 B&O 95 st C	33¼	34¾	35¼
21 B&O 2000 st D	32¾	32½	32½
21 B&O 96 st F	87½	86¾	87¼
55 B&O cv 80 st	32⅝	32¾	32⅝
7 B&O 4s 48	24⅛	23¾	24
28 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	59½	59	59½
32 B&O S W 50 st	52¼	51½	52
2 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	40½	40¼	40⅜
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	60	60	60
4 Boston&Me 4½s 70	104¾	104¾	104¾
28 Boston&Me 4s 60	40	39¾	39¾
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	73	72½	73
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	108¾	108¾	108¾
16 Buf R&P 37 st	99	99	99
8 Bur C R&No 5s 34	35⅜	35⅜	35¼
2 Can Sou 5s 62	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
10 Can Nor 6½s 46	112	112	112
16 Can Pac 4s 60	95¼	94¾	95¼
1 Can Pas 4½s 46	100	100	100
1 Caro C&O 4s 65	70¾	70½	70¾
5 Celanese 3½s 62	109	109	109
7 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	102½	102½	102½
2 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜
10 Cen Ga Cha 4s 51	33½	33½	33½
4 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	33½	33½	33½
2 Cen Pac 5s 60	69	68½	68½
12 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	55⅝	55¼	55¼
18 Cen Pac R&I 5s 87	83¼	83	83¼
100 Chi & Alton 3s 49	17⅞	17⅞	17¾
6 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	16⅛	16	16¼
5 CB&Q 4½s 7	73¾	73¾	73⅞
4 CB&Q gen 4s 58	64⅝	64⅜	64⅝
1 CB&Q 4s ill 49	81	81	81
2 Chi&E Ill inc 97	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1 Ch Gt W inc 4½s 2038	32⅛	31¾	32¼
31 Ch Gt West 4s 88	38	38	38
5 Chi&L 6s 66	66½	66½	66½
4 Chi I&L 5s 47	7	7	7
14 Chi I&L 5s 66	30¾	30⅜	30⅜
29 Chi I&L 5s 47	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1 CMSP&Pac aj 5s 2000	27¾	27¾	28
10 CM&SP 4½s 89F	44¼	44¼	44½
10 CM&SP 4½s 89C	44½	44½	44½
6 CM&SP 4½s 89E	44½	44½	44½
19 CM&SP gen 4s 89	43⅜	43⅜	44⅛
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 37	44½	44½	44½
10 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	23⅜	23⅜	24
21 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	23¾	23	23⅜
123 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	33½	33½	34
10 Chi&NW gm 4½s 87	44¼	44	44¼
79 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	32½	32½	32½
31 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	23¼	22⅝	23
11 Chi&NW 4s 87	23¼	22½	23¼
24 Chi&NW 3½s 87	33½	33½	33¾
2 Chi Ry 5s 27	32	31¾	32
33 Cal&P 4½s 52A	48	48	48
35 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	21	20⅞	20⅞
41 CRI&P 4s 88	4¼	4	4⅛
41 CRI&P 4s reg 88	33¼	33½	33⅝
2 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	19⅛	18¾	19⅛
3 C&LE 5s 51	69	67½	69
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	108	108	108
10 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	104½	100	100
3 Ch & W Ind 4¼s 62	96½	96½	96½
16 Childs Co 5s 43	50¼	50¼	50½
40 CCC&StL 4½s 77	46½	45⅞	46⅛
7 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	70¾	70	71
13 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	64¼	63¾	63¾
24 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77	59⅛	59	59⅛
2 Col P&I 5s 70	80	80	80
6 Col&So 4½s 80	24¾	24¼	24½
8 Columbia G 5s 52May	92	91¾	92¼
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	87¼	87¼	87¼
2 Colt&So Oh El 3¼s70	108	108	108
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110½	110½	110½
4 CubaNoRy 5½s2rct	27⅞	27½	27¼
5 Cuba RR 5s 52Rct	33⅜	33¼	33⅜
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	98	98	98
72 Del&Hudrfg 4s 43	56⅝	56½	56⅝
115 D&RG rfg 4s 36	21⅝	21¼	21¼
8 D&RG West 5s 55	3⅞	4	4
58 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	3½	3½	3½
47 D&RG West 5s 78	18⅛	18¼	18¼
1 Det Ed 4s 65	112	112	112
5 Det Un 4½s 61	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
1 E TenVaGa 5s 56	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 El Paso & SW 5s 65	63⅞	63¾	63¾
15 Erie 4½s 2015	55¾	55¾	55½
11 Erie 4s 95	93¼	92½	92¼
11 Firestone T&R 3s 61	99	98⅞	98⅞
22 Fla E Cst 5s 74	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	20	20	20
1 Fonda J&G 2-4s 82 ct	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
14 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	17½	17¼	17½
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	103¼	103¼	103¼
15 Gt Nor 4½s 77 B	83¾	83¾	83¾
15 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	73	72½	73
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	16⅛	16	16¼
26 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	73¾	73¾	73⅞
9 Gulf M & N 5s 50	99	99	99
2 Gulf M & Ohio 4½s	86	86	86
4 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	70	70	70
53 Hocking Inc inc 2015	52¾	52¾	52¾
10 Hocking V 4½s 99	128	128	128
2 Hudson Manhat 5s 57	77½	76¾	77½
11 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	42½	42½	42½
18 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	20	19¾	20
5 Ill Cen 3½s 52	43	43	43
5 Ill Cen 3½s 52 reg	42	42	42
11 Ill Cen 4s 52	51⅞	51	51⅞
18 Ill Cen 4s 53	46½	46	46⅛
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
31 Ill Cen 4½s 66	42⅞	42⅝	42⅞
6 Ill Cen 5s 55	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
6 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	41	41	41
11 Ill Cen St L 3s 51	47	46½	47
15 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	48¼	47⅞	47½
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43	43	43
56 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	81½	81¼	81½
2 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝
93 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	6¾	6½	6½
10 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	25	25	25
9 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	23½	23½	23½
58 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	23¼	23¼	23¼
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	38¾	37½	38¾
2 Int Paper 6s 55	105½	105½	105½
21 Int T&T 4½s 52	63⅜	62¾	63⅜
6 Int T&T 5s 55	68½	68	68¼
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 James Fa&Clea 4s 59	45½	45½	45½
33 KCPtS & M 4s 36	61¼	60¾	61¼
11 K C South 5s 50	60½	60¼	60¼
5 K C Term 4s 60	69	69	69
20 Lan Gas 5½s 60 D	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 P L S & E 5½s reg	88½	88	88
6 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	79½	79	79½
18 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	53¼	52¾	53¼
15 Leh Val 5s 2003 st reg	36¼	35¾	35½
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32¾	32½	32½
37 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32	31¾	32
4 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	29½	29½	29½
4 Leh Val Term 4s 51	27¾	27¾	27¾
8 Leh Val Term 5s 51	55	54¾	54B
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	98	98	98
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	79	79	79
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	95	95	95
2 Louis & N 1st 3½s 2003	87¾	87¾	87¾
10 Louis & N 3½s 2003	85	85	85
26 Maine Cen 4½s 60	47	46	47
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	50¼	50¼	50¼
3 Mich Cen 4½s 79	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
2 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106½	106½	106½
2 Midland RRNJ 5s 40	48	48	48
3 Mil & Nor cn 4½s 39	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
24 M&StL 4s 49	3	3	3
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
4 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
1 MSP&SSM grd 5s 38	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
8 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	15½	15½	15½
51 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	40¾	40¼	40¼
31 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	19	18⅜	19
18 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	37⅞	35¾	35⅞
16 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	41¼	41	41¼
123 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	33⅜	33	33⅜
7 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	55⅛	54¾	54½
67 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	35¾	34¾	35⅜
3 Mo Pac 5s 77 ct	35	34¾	35
14 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	36	35¾	36
22 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	36	36	36
23 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	35¾	35¼	35¾
2 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	45	45	45
5 MnWPPubSv 4½s60	111¼	111¼	111¼
6 Mor & Essex 5s 55	35	35	35
28 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	31	30¾	31
30 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	37¼	36¾	37
5 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103½	103½	103½
2 Natl Steel 3s 65	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 N.w Eng Tel 5s 52	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
2 N O Pu Sv 5s 52 A	107	107	107
5 N Orl Term 4s 53	79¾	79¾	79¾
7 NO Tex&M 5½s 54 ct	47¾	47¾	47¾
7 NO Tex&M 5s 54 B	50	49½	50
1 NY & Putnam 4s 93	41¾	41¾	41¾
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013	52¾	52½	52⅞
93 NYC 4½s 2013 A	47⅝	47¼	47⅝
1 NYC cn 4s 98	51⅞	51½	51⅝
3 NYC 3½s 48	99⅜	99¼	99¼
15 NYC cv 3½s 52	67¼	67	67¼
27 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	53¼	53	53¼
4 NY Chi & St L 6s 50	10½	10½	10½
36 NYCh&StL 4½s 78	78	78	78
87 St L S F 4½s 78	64¼	64¼	64¼
34 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	56	56	56
4 NYNH&H 4½s 67	37½	37	37½
10 NYNH&H 4s 47	40	40	40
3 NYNH&H 4s 48	38¼	38¼	38¼
10 NYNH&H 4s 67	35¾	35¾	35¾
2 NYNH&H 5½s 56	32¼	32¼	32¼
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	31½	31½	31½
20 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	31½	31¼	31½
5 NY O & W gen 4s 55	12	11¾	12
1 NY S&W gen 5s 40	2½	2½	2½
10 NY W&Bos 4½s 46	10¾	10¾	10¾
5 Norf&So cv5s2014	8½	8½	8½
1 Norf Sou 4½s 98	30¼	30	30
1 Norf & W 4s 96	74	74	74
1 Nor Pac 6s 2047	125	125	125½
4 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	57	56½	56⅝
4 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	55	54½	55
13 Nor Pac 4s 97	50½	50⅛	50½
12 Nor Pac 3s 2047	73	72¾	72½
12 Ogden&Clea 4s 48	42	42	42
1 Ohio Ed 4s Jan 65	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 OreRR & Nav 4s 46	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Pac Gas&El 3s 70	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Pac G&E 4s 64	103¾	103¾	103¾
42 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	112	112	112
4 Para Pict 4s 56	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Pen Con 4s 63	101	101	101
1 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	100⅞	100¾	100¾
1 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	99	99	99
8 Pen RR gen 5s 68	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
39 Pen RR ren 4½s 65	10	8	108
24 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	102	101⅞	102
2 Pen RR ren 4½s 65	90	89½	89½
2 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	95⅝	95⅝	95⅞
2 Pen RR 3½s 70	96⅞	95⅞	95⅞
25 Pen RR 3½s 52	88¾	88¾	88¾
62 Peoria&E inc 4s 90	91½	91¼	91½
4 Pere Marq 5s 56	3	3	3
12 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	72½	72½	72½
30 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
5 Pere Marq 4½s 80	8¾	8½	8½
22 Ph Read C&I 5s72std	57¼	57¼	57¼
4 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	20¼	20¼	20¼
5 PCCaStL 4½s 77	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
5 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s 52	95¾	95½	95½
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60 O	54	54	54
44 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	92	91¾	92
2 Pressed St C 5s 51	95½	95	95
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Reade 4½s 97 A	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
1 Reade 4½s 97 B	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
46 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	78	78	78
1 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101½	101½	101½
15 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	58½	58	58½
42 Rio Gr W cl 4s 49	27	26¾	27
42 RI Ark & La 4½s34	22½	22½	22½
37 R L S F 5s 50 B	20½	20	20½
6 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	20	20	20
81 St L S F 4½s 78	20	20	20
13 StLSF 4½s 78ct st	19¾	19¾	19¾
87 St L S F 4s 50 A	19	18¾	19¼
1 St L SW 5s 52	46	46	46
3 St L SW 1st 4s 89	27½	27¼	27½
12 StP&KC ShL4½s41	85¼	85⅛	85⅜
3 StP E Gr Trk4½s 47	17	17	17
1 Sea & L cn 6s 45	6¼	6¼	6¼
5 Sea A L 4s 45 cl	15⅜	15⅛	15¼
1 Sea A L aj 5s 49	14½	14½	14½
98 Sea A L 4s 50 st	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 Sea A L 4s 50 unst	26¼	27½	28¼
	27	27	27
45 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	14½	14½	14½
2 Sea-All Fla 6s 35 A ct	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
3 Shell Un 2½s 54	98½	98½	98½
85 Sou Pac 4½s 68	55½	55	55⅜
34 So Pac 4½s 69	53⅝	53½	53⅝
20 So Pac rfg 4s 55	53½	53	53⅝
18 So Pac cl 4s 49	70½	69¾	70½
7 So Pac 3½s 46	73⅜	73	73
21 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	93⅜	93½	93⅜
1 So Pac SF Ter 4s 50	58	54¾	55
19 South Ry 6½s 56	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 South Ry 4½s 56	92	91¾	92
8 South Ry gen 5s 56	8 7⅛	87¾	87⅜
1 South Ry gen 5s 56	92½	92¼	92¼
32 South Ry 4s 56	69	68½	69
1 Stand Oil Cal 2¾s 86	89½	89¼	89⅛
2 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
1 Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Tex&Pac 5c 77B	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
5 Tex&Pac 5s 80D	109½	109½	109½
14 Third Ave aj 5s 60	67¾	67½	67½
5 Third Ave 4s 60	22	21⅞	21⅞
5 Union Oil Cal 3s 67	62½	62½	62½
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	100⅝	100¾	100¾
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	106	108	108
2 Un Pac 3½s 71	19¼	19¼	21¾
5 Un Cig-Wh Stors 5s 52	97¼	97¼	97¼
24 Unit Drug 5s 53	94	93½	93½
1 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	93½	93½	93½
3 Utah P & L 5s 44	97¾	97½	97½
4 Va & S W 1st 5s 2003	98	98	98
1 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	89	89	89
1 Wabash 5s 76	26¾	26¾	26¾
3 Wabash 4½s 78	26	26	26
12 Wabash 4½s 91	25	25	25
3 Wabash 4s 91	34¼	34	34¼
30 Wabash 4s 71	44	43¾	44
19 West Shore 4s 2361	83½	82¾	83½
5 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	43½	43½	43½
3 Westn Md 5½s 77A	41¾	41½	41½
11 Westn Md 4s 52	95	95	95
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	85½	85½	85½
3 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	36¾	36¾	36¾
3 Western Un 5s 51	36½	36¼	36½
13 West Un Us 60	86¾	86¾	86¾
9 West Un 4½s 50	82⅞	82⅝	82⅞
13 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	84	83¾	83¾
1 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s 47	103	103	103
2 Wis Cen 4s 49	48	48	48
47 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Young S&T cv 4s 48	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Young S&T 3¼s 60	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝

Foreign Bonds

3 Antioquia 7s 45 A	15¼	15½	15¼
1 Antioquia 3d 7s 57	15	15	15
8 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	79¾	79¾	79¾
2 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 Argentine 4½s 48	97¾	97¾	97¾
2 Brazil 6s 55	96	96	96
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
2 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	33½	33½	33½
2 Brisbane 5s 57	83	83	83
1 Buen A 4½s 77	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
1 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	69¾	69¾	69¾
1 Canada 5s 52	101½	101½	101½
1 Canada 4s 60	107½	107½	107½
1 Canada 3½s 61	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Canada 3s 68	97¼	97¼	97¼
3 Canada 3s 67	97½	97½	97½
3 Chile MtBk 4½s 57and	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Chile Mtg Bk6s 61and	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 Chil Mtg Bk6s 62asd	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
4 Chilean Mun 7s 60asd	17	17	17
3 Chilean Mun 7s 60asd	17	17	17
6 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	51¾	51¼	51¾
1 Copenhag 4½s 53	38½	38½	38½
30 Cuba 4½s 77	51¾	51¾	51¾
2 Denmark 6s 42	72¾	72¾	72¾
4 Denmark 4½s 62	51½	51½	51½
5 Dom 5½s 69ext	40¼	40¼	40¼
2 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	70	70	70
5 Mex 10s 4s asd 45	13	13	13
2 Mex Irr 4½s 43asd	9¼	9¼	9¼
4 Minas Ger 6½s 58	17½	17½	17½
1 Minas Ger 6½s 59	18	18	18
2 Norway 4½s 65	77½	77½	77½
1 Norway 4s 63	80½	80½	80½
5 Oslo City 4½s 55	72	72	72
16 Peru 7s 59	13¾	13	13
51 Peru 1st 6s 60	13	12¾	13
5 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	12¼	12¼	12½
4 Poland 4½s 63 asd	12½	12¼	12½
2 Porto Alegr 8s 61	16¾	16¾	16¾
5 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	16½	16¾	16½
3 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 68	16½	16¾	16½
1 Sao Paulo St7s 40	16	16¾	16¾
1 Sydney 5½s 55	62	62	62
5 Urug aj 3¾s&4½s79	64	64	64

Total bonds sales today $5,580,000. Previous day $11,929,100. Week ago $7,083,400. Year ago closed. Two years ago $6,466,600. Jan. 1 to date $2,210,196,250. Year ago $2,114,098,550. Two years ago $1,671,698,875.

Boston Stocks

Dec. 31

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.70d	Bird & Son, Inc	9½	9½	9½	9
8.75	Bos & Albany	80½	80½	80½	80½
2.00	Bos Edison	23⅞	23½	23⅝	23½
5.00	Bos Elevated	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼
...	Bos & Me pr pf	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	7⅞
...	Bos & Me B pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
...	Bos & M st B pf	2¼	2	2	1¾
.70b	Bos Pers Prop	11	11	11	11
...	Bos & Prov	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
.75d	Copper Range	75c	75c	75c	66c
3.00c	E Gas&Fuel	19¼	19¼	19¼	18½
...	E Mass St Ry	2¾	2¼	2¼	2¼
...	E Mass SR pf B	23¾	23¾	23¾	23
.85d	East Mass A	6	6	6	5½
...	oew's oston	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
...	Maine Cent	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
...	Maine Cent pf	11	11	11	11
...	Mass Util As	14c	12c	12c	14c
2.00	Nat Service	2.00	2.00	2.00	1c
5.75d	NE Tel&Tel	87½	86½	86½	87½
...	North uite	24c	23c	23c	24c
...	Old Col RR	26c	22c	22c	20c
.65d	Shawmut Assoc	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	9½
1.80d	Torrington	29¾	29¾	29¾	29½
4.00d	Unit Shoe M	63	62¾	62¾	62¾
...	Utah M & T	26c	26c	26c	21c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Foreign Bonds

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1 Chile Mtg Bk6s 61and	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 Chil Mtg Bk6s 62asd	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Chile

Nazis 'Hope' Neutral Nations Will Maintain Their Neutrality

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 31 (AP)—A spokesman for Berlin's Foreign Office issued the surprising statement today that Germany's only hope was that neutral nations would hold steadfastly to their neutrality.

The statement, reported by the official German news agency DNB, significantly came two weeks after the Völkischer Beobachter criticized Turkey. The Turkish press retorted sharply, and there were reports that Turkey seriously was considering siding with the United Nations.

The Wilhelmstrasse declaration was one of four important Axis developments today. The others were:

Announcement of a drastic reorganization of the German railway system to cope with tremendous transport problems.

A New Year's statement by Rumanian Premier Ion Antonescu in which he spoke of the sufferings of the Rumanian people.

An article by Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels in the weekly Das Reich in which he wrote that Germany had successfully conducted the war "until now" and serenely awaited its "future evolution."

The Wilhelmstrasse spokesman as quoted in the Neue Zürcher Zeitung emphasized that Germany would respect the neutrality even of those countries "which do not regard the war in the East as their war."

Marked Contrast

This was in marked contrast to previous contentions that all of Europe is expected to indorse the fight against Soviet Russia.

Wilhelmstrasse circles expressed concern over the influence of Allied propaganda on the population of Sweden, but hoped that the Swedish Government's neutrality would be maintained. The Wilhelmstrasse spokesman said that occupation of all of France eliminated the potential danger of a bridgehead for the United Nations. He saluted the attitude of Finland and the Balkan States, and predicted closer co-operation.

The German Foreign Office attacked the attitude of Spain and Portugal, the DNB correspondent wrote, because United States entrance into the war in North Africa placed the Iberian Peninsula on the front.

Premier Antonescu's message spoke of the "terrible sacrifices the war required." He asserted that "darkness reigns still on the Eastern Front as the war which set the world afire develops with redoubled fury."

Territorial Claims

He did not directly refer to Axis ties, but restated territorial claims by saying that a "union of all Rumanians is more than ever indispensable for realization of the rights of Rumania."

Dr. Goebbels' article emphasized how "gigantic" the war has become, and declared that United Nations hopes for a breakdown of German morale have been shattered. He assured the Nazi soldier that he could count on strength behind him as he faced the enemy.

Rome dispatches today included a critical discussion by Virginio Gayda, Fascist editor, of United States Vice-President Henry A. Wallace's speech on postwar aims.

With his usual polemics, Signor Gayda spoke of "the ignorance of Americans in European matters" and complained that the Wallace plan was vague. He expressed belief that a peace plan would involve destruction of European industry if the Axis lost.

Signor Gayda adhered, howexer, to his original line that economic adjustment was the most acceptable basis for peace.

U. S. 'Dry' Vote Nearly Twice '40 With Only 13 State Tickets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The National Prohibition Party polled almost twice as many votes in the November election this year as in 1940.

The total was still unimpressive, only 84,460 in the 13 states in which the Party had tickets, but in view of the fact that both the Democrats and Republicans made a poorer showing this year than in 1940 the Prohibitionists are elated. It indicates, they insist, a resurgence of public sentiment in support of the "dry" Party's principles.

Returns on the votes cast for minor party candidates are always the slowest in coming in. So far, according to Edward E. Blake, National Committee secretary at the Party headquarters here, returns are complete for only eight states. It has been possible, though, on the basis of incomplete returns to estimate the totals in the others so that the 84,460 figure is believed to be fairly accurate, erring only on the conservative side.

In 1940 the party had tickets in 25 states, but Mr. Blake points out that election laws make it much mode difficult for a minor party to get on the ballot in State and local election than in Federal elections. The party considered that with tickets in 13 states this year it was doing a more than acceptable job.

The total vote cast for Roger W. Babson, Prohibitionist Party candidate for President, in 1940 was 59,000. It is expected that when all votes in this year's election are counted the Prohibition total will be close to double that. As it is the total now counted is more than twice the total cast for Mr. Babson in those same 13 states in 1940.

Besides the four minor local officials elected, the Party came within 78 votes in Sherman County, Kan., of electing its candidate to the Legislature.

"That Prohibition Party supporters should come out in greater numbers than ever before to cast their ballots this year," says Mr. Blake, "while both Republicans and Democrats showed an unusual lethargy, is proof that the public is being aroused to the necessity for a positive, political attack on the liquor question."

Prohibition Party support was not, however, in the proportion that would be indicated by a nation-wide straw poll in September this year showing 38 per cent of the American people, or around 28,000,000 voters, favoring some kind of national prohibition. The issue was not before the voters apparently in a convincing enough form to make them desert their major party affiliations, despite the fact that the Prohibition Party does seek to take a position on other than the liquor question.

Incidentally a previous poll showed 32 per cent in favor of prohibition, indicating something of the same tendency in the "dry" direction as was shown in the Prohibition Party totals for the last two elections.

Probably the most interesting situation in respect to expression of dry sentiment was in Michigan. The total was still comparatively small. But Dr. Frederick S. Goodrich, Chaplain of Albion College, home of another great "dry" leader of other days, Dr. Samuel Dickie, polled 8,065 votes as the party's candidate for Governor, almost eight times the votal in 1940. The vote was more than enough to gain the party a place on the 1944 ballot without further circulation of petitions. This is the first time any minority party had accomplished this since Michigan law was changed to require any party to poll at least one per cent of the vote cast for the successful candidate for secretary of State, or be required to circulate petitions anew in the next election.

Encouraged by this vote the Prohibition Party, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and a new United Front Committee of "dry" and church groups are preparing new legislative and educational programs. The vote is expected to have a bearing on liquor law revisions to be recommended by a special study commission appointed last March by Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner. Out of it all is expected to come a definite tightening of Michigan's liquor laws.

The November election brought advantages to the dry in other respects. In Arkansas voters approved a proposition reducing the number of petitioners necessary to place the wet and dry question on the ballot.

Allied Officials Admit Menace From Submarines Unabated

Continued from Page 1

their publication would in any way benefit the enemy.

Mr. Davis strongly emphasized the "continued peril" in sinkings of Allied cargo vessels by Axis submarines and pointed out that Americans hear little of this warfare because "the submarines have been chased from our shores." Allied ships, however, are "still being sunk" and "the situation is still serious and is likely to be for some time to come." German figures on the achievements of their U-boats, he said, are exaggerated, "but the truth is serious enough."

Mr. Davis has declined to give personal confirmation for the record on the fact that over-all Allied shipping losses are as great today on the average as they were during the most intense and critical U-boat campaign last spring.

The Christian Science Monitor obtained this knowledge from an impeccable source, both American and British, and was permitted by appropriate authority yesterday to disclose that the submarine toll of all United Nations merchant vessels is running about 1,000,000 tons a month.

Mr. Davis did not question this fact at his press conference the afternoon of Dec. 30. Asked specifically if the losses were about the same as they were when they were at their peak six months ago, he replied that the "losses fluctuate." They do, but they are fluctuating at a level as high as they were in the spring.

As to the present most hazardous shipping lanes for the United Nations, Mr. Davis said that while some sinkings have taken place in the Indian Ocean and off the East Coast of Africa, the Atlantic has been the most serious lately, especially the South Atlantic.

But Mr. Davis emphasized, the danger is constantly shifting. When the Allied naval forces concentrate in one area, it is likely to shift somewhere else.

The main danger, he declared, was the continued existence and operation of the Nazi submarines in large numbers.

"We do seem to have the situation pretty well under control along our own coasts," Mr. Davis said. "There has been very little danger there for a long time."

The reason that the country realizes so little about the U-boat peril is that, with the submarines driven to more distant preying, the reports of the losses have been suppressed.

The continuing submarine threat has seemed so acute to the British Government that it recently set up an Anti-U-Boat Warfare Committee under the personal chairmanship of Prime Minister Winston Churchill to deal more vigorously with it.

Minnesota Teachers Win Battle To Keep Jobs Under Court Ruling

ST PAUL, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Minnesota Supreme Court, ruling on a test of the State's Teacher Tenure Laws which attracted national attention in education circles, held today that a teacher could not be discharged because of a drop in enrollment—that the teacher must be put to work unless the position is abolished.

The opinion was delivered in an action testing the discharge by the Duluth Board of Edueation of two veteran teachers on grounds of lack of pupils and reduction in enrollment. The teachers are Virgil B. Ging, head of the Socian Science Department of Duluth Central High School, and a teacher for 25 years, and Elizabeth Bunting, a primary teacher employed by Duluth schools for 25 years.

One important point of the decision was that a department head holds a position distinct from that of a teacher and if he has obtained tenure rights, he cannot be discharged unless his position is discontinued. Another decreed that a teacher of primary grades, with tenure rightc, has priority over teachers transferred from other grades.

The Court upheld a lower court order reversing the action of the Duluth Board but the cases must be retired since the High Court declared that the trial judge erred in reinstating the teachers and expunging the charges. In Mr. Ging's case, the High Court held there was no conclusive evidence that his position was discontinued, while Miss Bunting was said to hold rights over transferred teachers.

Snows Blanketing Southern Spain

MADRID, Dec. 31 (AP)—Severe winter weather has swept Spain, with heavy snows blanketing the southern plateau from the hills of the Mediterranean provinces to the outskirts of Seville.

Freezing temperatures in the south of Spain, not accustomed to sueh cold, hit hard at the poor, and relief organizations launched drives to obtain warm clothing for them.

Violent wind and rain storms raked the coast of the Bay of Biscay.

Scores of parties beat through the sheep and cattle country for wolves, driven down from the hills by the snow. Ranchers posted bounties for hides.

Mexico Will Take 28,000 Refugee Poles

By the Associated Press

Mexico, D. F., Dec. 31

Mexico has agreed to accept an unstated number of 28,000 Polish refugees in Iran for the duration of the war.

Their stay shall not cost the Mexican Government anything and they will not compete with Mexicans for jobs, said an agreement made in exchange of notes between Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla and Premier Ladislau Sikorsky of the Polish Government in Exile. The refugees will be returned to Poland as soon after the war as possible.

British Columbia Timber Dealings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Competition for the last great stands of commercial timber in British Columbia's famous Douglas fir belt continues. Recently two important transactions involving several millions of dollars were completed.

One was the sale of Canadian Robert Dollar Company's sawmill and timber holdings at Dollarton on Burrard Inlet and on Vaucouver Island to Northwest Bay Logging Company. This marked the final milestone in the colorful corporate career of the Dollar family which reached its peak soon after the turn of the present century.

The Northwest Bay Company is a subsidiary of the huge H. R. MacMillan timber interests. It is significant that the last valuable Canadian property of a great shipping and lumber magnate of another day has passed into the control of his modern counterpart.

The other timber purchase was made by the Danish East Asiatic shipping interests, which acquired some 300,000,000 feet of standing timber on Vancouver Island near the Elk River holdings and the forest owned by the Lord Rothermere estate.

These two deals, while not nearly so big as that which saw the transfer of a vast timber tract in the Nimpkish River Valley, Vancouver Island, to Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company, were significant of the constant pressure being exerted on the holders of desirable timber properties.

But most of the best timber in the lower coast section of British Columbia still remains in the hands of the Big Five: Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company, Canadian Western Lumber Company, Bloedel, Stewart & Welch, Puget Sound Pulp & Timber (Canadian Forest Products, Ltd.) and H. R. MacMillan.

New Aircraft To Dwarf All Now in Combat

WRIGHT FIELD, Ohio, Dec. 31 (AP)—The new aircraft which eventually will replace every American combat plane now in production are well on the way to realization, the Army Air Forces Matériel Center disclosed today.

The speed, firepower, range, size and other details of their expected performance cannot be told, but a group of reporters was given enough information to leave no doubt that the most rabid aviation enthusiast never dreamed of more astounding planes.

The plans have been in the making a long time. It is always true, said Brig. Gen. F. O. Carroll, that long and careful planning must precede production of any new type. The fighters and bombers now in mass production in this country were planned,, and in most instances even adopted as standard designs for production several years ago.

General Carroll, Chief of the Experimental Engineering Division of the Center, explained why it is impossible to go from first idea to actual plane in a matter of a few months.

The idea comes from the tactical top command, in the form of a request or a suggestion for a plane that will perform certain functions under certain conditions.

Initial contracts are signed with the manufacturer, who prepares detailed plans, and builds a small scale-model of the proposed plane for wind tunnel tests.

Equipment and parts are prepared, and subjected to severe tests. Next step is a full-size model built of wood, in which the designers decide where and how to place the armament and other equipment. Next comes the engineering and construction of the first actual plane of the design.

Initial flights are made when the first plane is completed, to check on flying characteristics, and to be sure that the plans for placing equipment work out satisfactorily in actual use. These first flights completed, the plane is delivered for "accelerated service tests" in which it is flown day and night to work out the "bugs" and check for necessary modifications of the design. Finally the plane is ready for production in quantity.

New Navy Fighter Too

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Dec. 31 (AP)—The Ryan Aeronautical Company has announced that its warplane manufacturing program had been revised to include an important assignment from the United States Navy for the design of a new and highly important combat craft.

T. Claude Ryan, President, said the firm's present production program was being altered in line with current developments in the various theaters of war.

Mr. Ryan said the revision would involve a tapering off of production of the Ryan SOR-1, Navy scout observation type, and the substitution during the transition of production of parts for important military aircraft for several prime contractors.

The new war production program will require a steady increase in the number of workers at the plant, Mr. Ryan said, and further expansion of manufacturing buildings and facilities.

CLASSIFIED

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SHIP'S CABIN MARBLEHEAD, MASS. IN VIEW of the present shortage of comfortable living quarters it seems only fair that the Cabin's coal furnaces, its spaciousness, library, good food, and home comforts should be offered as available at $8 a day with food, room and bath. Commuting to Boston is easy by train or bus. Apply to Mrs. Russell, Ship's Cabin, Marblehead. Tel. Marblehead 1170.

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CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

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N. Y. C., 101 W. 55—Corner sunny room, 2 windows; also corner sunny room, 2 windows, private bath; 1 or 2 women; excellent location; kitchen privilege. ROACH.

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QUIET and secluded home for those needing rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, 80, Grand Ave. and Jefferson St. Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Baldwin 7705.

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ENGRS: M E-E E & Electronic; radio	
PROD TRAINEES: North of Boston	Arr
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HOUSEKEEPER, white or colored; care 3-year-old boy; 2 in family. Contact MISS DOROTHY OATLEY, Essex, Connecticut.

NURSE-GOVERNESS for girls; N. Y. suburb; state age, experience, salary, religion. MRS. G. SIMONS, 515 Weaver St., Larchmont, N. Y.

YOUNG woman to do stenography and typewriting together with governess work with a small group of children in a private school, about 60 miles from New York City. Write giving qualifications and references. Box H-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass

WANTED—Child's nurse for baby (6 mos.) and child (3½ yrs.); other help employed; good home and location; state age, salary and experience. Write Box S-37, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

NURSE, Christian Scientist, for boy 2 years old; two older brothers, 7 and 10, quite self-sufficient. Box 733, Glen Head, Long Island, N. Y.

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Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTING service for firms and individuals without bookkeepers; systems installed and audited monthly; taxes. Write Box L-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER OPPORTUNITY SHOP 113 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 80 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

BOSTON CAB KEN. 5010 Limousine; chauffeur service available for calling, touring, sightseeing.

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Storm Windows comp. Weatherstripping. HOMES SPECIALTIES, BIGelow 3900, Worcester 4-2807, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.)

BEAUTY SHOPS

EDNA BEAUTY SHOP, 4197 Washington St., Roslindale Square, Mass., near Rialto Theatre; all lines of beauty craft. FAR. 7533.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO. Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 170 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0660

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

WILL purchase business, going concerns only; no guest houses, variety, liquor, automobile. Box M-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DRESSES

EVA'S GOWN SHOP 345 West 57th St., Between 8th and 9th, N. Y. C. Circle 5-7470 Hours 10 to 10

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St. Ken. 6848. Opp. Jordan Hall, Boston. Custom Gowns, Suits. Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

INFORMATION *About Placing Classified Advertisements*

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	15c	30c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, and postcard for mailing "Classified Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, Cor. Falmouth and Norway Streets, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., N. Y. C. Instruction for adults and children in ballroom, tap and ballet dancing. TR. 7-9400.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and tables for all occasions; prompt delivery. Long Island Chair Renting Co., 42-01 218th St., Bayside, N. Y. BA 9-6519.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

BIERMAN FURS 2521 B'way Cor. 94th St. RI. 9-1040 NEW YORK CITY Made to Order Repaired Remodeled Blended

GIFT SHOPS

ROCKWELL SILVER CO., Retail Dept., Meriden, Conn.—Silver decorated Gifts for Christmas and Weddings. Open daily 1-5. Phone 987.

JEWELERS

WE PAY Highest Prices for Diamonds, Old Gold, Jewelry WE DO ALL TYPES OF REPAIRS HEIGHTS JEWELERS 740 W. 181st Street, West of Broadway, N. Y. C. WAds. 3-0280

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston

MILLINERY

"MODETTE" FAMOUS SAMPLE HATS. Values $7.50-$17.50. Priced at $2.95-$3.95-$4.95-$5.95. Come in, browse around. No obligation to buy. "Modette," 55 West 42nd Street, New York. Suite 1048.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets. PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 3913

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange EMPIRE, 1353 6th Avenue (58th). New York

PIANO TUNING

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 20-mile radius. HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY, 33 W. 57th Street, N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED AT STORE —GEORGE'S, 171A MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON. COM. 3630

RUG CLEANING

RUGS EXPERTLY CLEANED Stored, Altered, Dyed, Repaired, Fully Insured ATLAS CARPET CLEANING COMPANY 67th Street, Corner Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C Trafalgar 7-6000

SHOE REPAIRING

JOE SHOE REPAIRING 280 FRONT STREET HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

TYPEWRITERS

Official U. S. Typewriter Purchase Dept. CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO. Repaired, Rented and Serviced 5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

WANTED

PIANO ACCOMPANIST desires booking agent. Commission. PERCY WYCKOFF, 140 Pearsall Ave., Jersey City, N. J. Tel. BErgen 3-1206.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 51 University Place, GRamercy 5-1615. N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD 441 Madison Ave., N Y C Plaza 3-1251

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

We take this opportunity to thank our customers for their business the past year, and to wish them a HAPPY NEW YEAR

R. W. Shattuck & Co., Inc. 444 MASS. AVE. ARL 0114

Happy New Year to All Our Friends

FARRINGTON RADIO COMPANY 801 Mass. Avenue ARL. 0305

Happy New Year to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor

G. O. ANDERSON & SONS, Inc. ARL. 3090—3091 901 Mass. Ave. Arlington MYStic 0600 242 High Street Medford

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Moving and Storage 46 Bromfield St. HANcock 8000

RADIO REPAIR SERVICE Electrical Appliance Repairs Vacuum Cleaners Completely Rebuilt $12.50 CENTREHARDWARECO. 4202 Washington Street, Roslindale 2033 Centre Street, West Roxbury 16 High Street, East Dedham

BOSTON—Dorchester

THE CHILDREN'S SHOP *Birth to Sixteen Years*

New Year's Greetings 574 Washington St., Codman Square GEN. 7334

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 4:30 and 6 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work ZORIC White Star Laundry Co. TEL. 4700 400 MAIN STREET

A Fine Food Line Since ——'Ninety-Nine BROCKTON PUBLIC MARKET 137 Main Street Phone 2000

MASSACHUSETTS

BROCKTON *(Continued)*

Storey-Bee *Wishes All the Readers of The Christian Science Monitor a Successful and Victorious* NEW YEAR 128 MAIN STREET

Edgar's BROCKTON'S LEADING DEPARTMENT STORE 195 Main St., Brockton, Mass. Tel. Bro. 1

TROUBLED WITH MY HAIR? NO, I GO TO Hattie Marks Beauty Studio 232 MAIN STREET Tel. 2380

PORTER'S for WOMEN'S and MISSES' COATS, SUITS, DRESSES 224-229 MAIN STREET

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

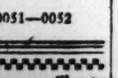
Tel. ASPinwall 0770-1 Jack J. Springer Springer's FLOWER SHOP AT WASHINGTON SQ. Nite Phone BIG. 5536 1628 BEACON STREET

BANCROFT CLEANERS TAILORS FURRIERS Have your Winter Wardrobe beautifully freshened at our modern plant Call ASPinwall 6060 For Prompt Service Main Office and Plant 374 Boylston Street

Flowers F. E. PALMER, Florist ESTABLISHED 1886 A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory 131 Newton Street Longwood 2300 We Telegraph Flowers

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: Trowbridge 5678. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



Men's Slippers . . . Evans hand turned kidskin with leather soles and rubber heels $3.95.

HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY Harvard Square

FIREPLACE GRATES *for Wood, Coal, Briquettes or Cannel Coal, 9.95* RUSSELL R. CAMERON HARDWARE 26 Brattle St. Trow. 6760

CONCORD

Monitor Advertised Products *Fresh Baked Goods Daily* ANDERSON'S MARKET Main Street CON 1000

Middlesex LAUNDERERS and CLEANSERS H. E. TOLMAN, Manager Telephone 400 Maynard, Mass. Flat Work All Ironed, 54c a Dozen Half Large—Half Small We do all kinds of dry cleansing Suits $1 and up—Dresses $1 and up

DEDHAM

The Fisher-Churchill Co. Established in 1854 Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass. *Distributors of* Cities Service Products Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils Cleercoal New England Coke PHONE DED. 0051—0052

Give Your Shirts—Dresses—Sheets a Treat. Have them Laundered the "Soft Water Way" Dedham Custom Laundry DEDHAM 0160 Calling and delivering over a ten-mile radius

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1180, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Vogue Beauty Salon 15 Elm Street—Street Floor *All Lines of Beauty Culture* Tel. 2320

Why not use the Christmas gift of money to buy something you have been wanting?

New Year Greetings to all Jewelry RICE & CO. Glassware Watches F. W. RICE Silver 250 MAIN STREET

Fitchburg Savings Bank *Interest Payable Quarterly* January, April, July, October 1st 745 MAIN STREET 119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG *(Continued)*

New Winter Dresses in Wool and Silk Crepe Cloth and Fur Coats Men's Suits, Coats and Furnishings BARNEY ROSEN 706 Main Street

Lesure 5 Putnam Street Tel. 343

THANK YOU for your co-operation with the Helen Shop during 1942 *Our Best Wishes for All in 1943*

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN 1885 COMPANY 1942 *The Department Store of the North Shore* Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

HENRY D. PACKARD, Agent *All Kinds of Insurance* 313 Main Street Tel. 6755 Greenfield Mass.

FRANK N. LYMAN Meats and Groceries Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street

Monarch Finer Foods Buy Fuel Oils—Coal—Coke from Geo. A. Sheldon, Inc. 220 Main St., Greenfield, Mass. Tel. 3093 *Quick Friendly Service*

TO ALL OF YOU FROM ALL OF US— Happy New Year WILSON'S

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 962-R daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK CLEANING & DYEING CO. "Main 5th Cleaners" "5th Clean Clean"

Guaranteed Odorless Clean with Dupont "Tri-Clene" Process 27 Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3647-8

Munchy dog food Ellison Coal & Grain Co. 15-21 Middlesex Street Tel. 44

MITCHELL & COMPANY MERRIMACK STREET HARRIS TWEEDS $35.00 Ready-to-Wear—Street Floor

A Happy New Year to All GREEN & DREWETT 7-11 Kenoze Ave. Tel. 5310

HOLYOKE

Best Wishes for the New Year NAPOLEON BAIL 168 High Street

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S After Christmas Sales Dresses—Coats

Happy New Year from B. L. McDonald Coal Co. 19 Amesbury Street Tel. Lawrence 6167—Andover 234

LEXINGTON

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc. *Chevrolet—Oldsmobile* *Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts* COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars *Authorized GULF Dealer* 30 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

Products Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor Meats—Fruits—Vegetables Fine Groceries R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc. 1710 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0220

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-3240. Hours: 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wishes Are Extended to All for a Happy New Year

Pollard's
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
LOWELL, MASS.

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

Happy New Year
Cherry and Webb's
LOWELL, MASS.

LYNN

FLOWERS
William Miller & Sons
1888—*FLORISTS*—1943
884 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. LYNN 2-1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

A PEACEFUL NEW YEAR
We hope that 1943 will bring you a year full of happiness, success and peace. And, with the hope that it will see the end of the war, we wish you:
A Peaceful New Year
Goddard Bros
Market St., Lynn, Massachusetts
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

semi-annual sale
choice of our entire stock of
RED CROSS SHOES
$5.45
sold year round for $6.95
T. W. Rogers Co

WHYTE'S ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

The Season's Greetings
EARL G. WARFIELD
Upholstering, Furniture and Gifts
110 BROAD ST. LY 2-9750

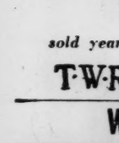
The Parisian
DRY CLEANSING CO. INC.
Cleansers. Dyers. Fur Storage
391 Chatham St. LY. 2-3590

Take advantage of our January Sale of Enna Jettick Shoes
Entire Month Beginning Jan. 4
X-RAY FITTING
J. MUSINSKY & SONS
292 BROAD STREET

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

May the New Year Bring
GOOD HEALTH, HAPPINESS AND VICTORY!
Joslin's



Keep your shoes trim
THEY LOOK AT YOUR FEET FIRST
Excellent Shoe Repairing
Ladies' and Gentlemen's HATS CLEANED AND BLOCKED
CENTRAL SHOE REPAIR
33 Pleasant Street Mal. 6245

MEDFORD

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
35 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 2210

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon or between-meal snacks
OPEN 8:30—CLOSE 8:30
Closed Sundays and Holidays
42 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

MASSACHUSETTS

MEDFORD (Continued)

New Year's Greetings
Gifts for Service Men
Arrow Shirts
Fashion Park Clothes
MYStic 5060
Opp. Medford Theatre
Thomas J. Brett & Son
Medford's Store for Men
MEDFORD SQUARE
SINCE 1896

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4204-R. 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPEAR MILK CO.
Pure Vermont Maple Syrup
Gallon . . . $3.40
Quart 90
Pint 50
37 Central Street, Wakefield
CRYSTAL 0610

MEATS and GROCERIES
at prices that give you sizeable savings.
MELROSE MEAT SHOP
532 Main Street MELrose 3300

The Casey Florist Company
93 Maple Street
Since 1869
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants CALL MELROSE 0123
'Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston'

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 0047

O. E. HAWES CO.
421 Franklin St., Mel. Highlands
Free Delivery Tel. Mel. 3400-1-2-3
Quality Meats and Groceries

MILTON

GODFREY COAL CO.
Anthracite
Bituminous
COAL
Fuel
Range
OIL
New England Coke
Delco Oil Burners
64 Adams St., Tel. BLUe Hills 0500

NEEDHAM

KINNE'S PHARMACY
Needham, Needham Hts. 0981 - Tel. - 0980
Luncheon, Candy
Ice Cream, Toiletries
Dependable Merchandise and Service

See
WILLIAM E. LIMRIC
for All Forms of Insurance
Office: 40 Broad St. Boston. HUB. 8080
Home: Normandie Road Dover. Tel. 179
"Building a Business on Service"

NEW BEDFORD

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

Loretta's
FINE MILLINERY
SALON at
566 PLEASANT STREET

NEWBURYPORT

Season's Greetings
W. E. ATKINSON COMPANY
27 Water Street Tel. 4

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Big. 4000
Las. 9890
Las. 9624
Big. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
OFFICIAL INSPECTION STATION
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

Crossword Quiz Answers

H	O	L	M	E	S			A	S	I	A	
A	D	A	M		N	O	S	E		J		
T	I	P		W	A	R	P			P	A	
T	N		W	H	I	T		B	O	X		
E		T	A	I	L		U	L	E			
R	E	A	L	M		K	N	O	T	S		
		A	L	L		B	A	I	T		A	
U	S	K		F	A	T	E		S	N		
M	T		M	U	L	E		C	O	G		
I		H	E	R	O		C	O	L	E		
T	H	E	M		O	R	A	T	O	R		

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON CENTER (Continued)

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!
ALFRED E. FULLER
YOUR INSURANCE COUNSELLOR
46 Austin Street BIG. 7304

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook Coal. Koppers Coke
Kimco Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
Kimball & Cary Company
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

Stetson Dry Cleaners
35 Federal Street Tel. 4525

For REAL VALUE Buy Real Quality Coal from
The Real Coopers
Myra E. Cooper Harold A. Cooper
COOPER BUILDING
North Side of Fenn St. Dial 6421

Ask for free booklet on
THREE MORTGAGE PLANS
BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

KULDA'S
ICE CREAM and SODAS
SANDWICHES—LUNCHES
Soda Fountain Delicacies
38 SOUTH STREET

WINTER COATS
Richly trimmed with Fur at reductions from 30% to 40%. None bought for sales. All from our regular quality stocks.
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

A HAPPY, PROSPEROUS and VICTORIOUS NEW YEAR
Ready-to-Wear Sale
Now in Progress
ENGLAND BROS.

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Granite 6761. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ENNA JETTICKS
for the woman who demands comfort, style and wear. $5 to $6.50
1 to 12. AAAA to EEE
"America's Smartest Walking Shoes"
MOORHEAD'S SHOE STORE
1547 HANCOCK STREET

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

GAMBLE'S MARKET
featuring Wilson's
Tender Made Ham
1551 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 2600
Prompt Delivery Service

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Diamonds and Watches
7-11 Cottage Avenue

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1633 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MASSACHUSETTS

READING (Continued)

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

"Buy Coal Now"
Percy N. Sweetser
Tel. Reading 0044
Call for advice on your heating problems

L. M. JOHNSON
Distributors of
Purina Chows in Checkerboard Bags. Dog, Cat, Bird and Fish Foods
Goldfish and Aquatic Plants
WILD BIRD SEED
Hay, Straw, Fertilizers, Peat Moss
6 HAVEN ST. Tel. Res. 1141 READING

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Blanchard's Jenney Service
JENNEY
Corner School and Medford Streets
Gilman Square Somerset 9346
Repairing and your favorite Line of Accessories

★ *Star Market Co.* ★
LOWEST PRICES EVERY DAY!
It makes no difference what day you choose to shop—we have the lowest prices every single day of the week!
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQUARE

ROSE HARDWARE CO.
GEORGE ROSE, Prop.
MAGOUN SQUARE PROS. 1095-6-7
"FIX IT"
Keep everything in good condition. Range Burners—Asbestos Pipe Covering—Furnace and Stove Pipe—Combination Storm Doors —Weather Strips—Metal and Wood.

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
13 Holland Street
Davis Square
Dress and Sport Shoes
for Men, Women and Children

SPRINGFIELD

MAISON WOODWORTH INC.
Beauty Salon
CORRECT HAIR STYLING
by a staff of twenty expert coiffeurs
Three Hundred Thirteen Bridge St.
Telephone 4-3751, Springfield, Mass.
Member International Master Ladies Hairdressers' Association

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

Harvey & Lewis Co.
Cameras—Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1303 MAIN STREET

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Dorothy Benham
Millinery

Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

WELLESLEY

We carry your favorite Nationally ●●Advertised Toilet Supplies—toothpaste, soap, cleansing cream, etc.
CLEMENT DRUG STORES
Wellesley Square Wellesley Hills Square
Medfield

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Bridgeport 4-7622.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WINTER SPORTS NEEDS
in
READ'S SPALDING SHOP

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

Watch for Our Annual
JANUARY MILL END SALE!
Hundreds of Splendid Items at Prices That Will Surprise You
HOWLAND'S

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily, except Sunday. Wednesday, 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
Electrical Contracting and Repairing
262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 532

Snow Goods
Sleds, Skates, Skis
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

HARTFORD
West Hartford

FOR A COMPLETE LINE OF
BIRDSEYE
Buy at
Central Delicatessen
968 Farmington Avenue, West Hartford

MIDDLETOWN

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
★
Join Our
WAR SAVINGS BOND CLUB

EMPIRE Shoe Rebuilders
Shoes Repaired to Look Like New
Suede Shoes a Specialty
Hats Cleaned, Reblocked
147 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at
Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CO.
Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning
Call 364
Branch Offices: 96 W. Main St., 398 Main St. 1060 Main St.—Newington, Conn.
Plant: 415 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn.

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 6-3318 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS
After-Christmas Clearance Sale of THEISS FROCKS
A Group of Dresses at $5.00
78 CENTER STREET

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Norwalk 6-6271. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK (Continued)

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
106 WALL STREET NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St
So. Norwalk 14 So Main St

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7838 1 to 6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OIL WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING SERVICE
Patterson & Harvey
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
Season's Greetings
Telephone 3-6844

A Very Happy New Year
from
GEORGE SARVINAS, Inc.
Furriers Exclusive
TELEPHONE 3-5605

HIRSCH'S FurShop
43 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD, CONN.
Wishes You A Very Happy New Year

Season's Greetings
from
The KINGSBURY Shop
Post Road
Noroton, Conn.
Phones {Stamford 4-1532 / Darien 5-2116

Wishing all of our friends and Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
A Very Happy New Year
BALMER & FERRIS
21 Bank Street Stamford, Conn.

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
We are always headquarters for standard makes in
BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES, SHEETS
and all kinds of bedding. Prices are always satisfactory. TRY US!

See Our
JANUARY CORSET SPECIALS
Some marked as low as half price.
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERTOWN—WATERBURY—CHESHIRE

GREAT JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE OF WOMEN'S APPAREL
Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

May the New Year bring much happiness to our Friends and Readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 GRAND STREET

THE TRUE GIFTS ARE PEACE, HOPE AND ABIDING JOY.
May they be yours in great abundance through the coming year.
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8784 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHITNEY'S
Extends the Greetings of the Season

New Year Greetings
Danker
231 North Pearl St. 3-4288

NEW YORK

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
Sears
in Auburn, New York
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

EVENING GOWNS FOR NEW YEAR'S
Beautiful Dinner or Formal Gowns, Evening Bags, Slips, White Gloves
REED READY TO WEAR

HARRY'S TIRE SHOP
6-10 Garden Street Phone 150
TIRE Repairing Vulcanizing Retreading
SUNOCO GASOLINE and OIL
Complete Car Service — Modern Equipment

BALDWIN

NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 6-5021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

This New Year
let's keep alight our shining faith in America, our optimism, our gratitude that we live in a free country.
McLEAN'S

Come Today! Come Right Away . . . to
MORTON COY.
Annual
JANUARY SALES!
Furs — Dresses — Coats
37 Court Street

We thank you for your patronage for the past year and wish you all a Happy New Year
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours: Daily Telephone: Bronxville 2-3531.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY IT'S FLOWERS BY
THE **NOSEGAY**
65 Pondfield Road
We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-4000

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
QUAKER STATE MOTOR OIL
14 CEDAR ST., Tel. 2-2251

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

SPENCER SERVICE
GIVE YOURSELF A GIFT NOW!
Let me demonstrate right in your own home what a SPENCER individually designed garment will do for you. It will fit perfectly and is guaranteed to retain its lovely lines. Call Mrs. Elizabeth A. Hacker, MO 8-0594
1 Kingsbridge Plaza, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK, CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5000

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Flushing 9-3565. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 Roosevelt Avenue
Independence 3-4400
MIRRORS VENETIAN BLINDS
PAINTINGS

SHELL
Super Shell and New Golden Shell Motor Oil
Brothers Service Station
43-45 Main Street FL. 9-9104

NEW YORK

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone. Boulevard 8-7363. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Leslie's
CLEARANCE SALE
Dresses Coats Suits
Cor. Continental and Austin

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES Corporation
109-30 159 St. Republic 9-5360

It Costs No More to Frame Correctly at
FOREST HILLS SHADE and FRAME CO.
70-44 AUSTIN STREET BO. 8-1608

Bo. 8-1116 Est. 1926
FRED'S RADIO SHOP
Responsible Repairs
Radios — Appliances
107-22 CONTINENTAL AVENUE

FREEPORT

Carol Green's
Corset Centre of Long Island
Extends Best Wishes for a Happy, Healthy and Peaceful New Year

GLOVERSVILLE

ALL THE LATEST
BOOKS
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 NORTH MAIN STREET

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M. Hours: 6 to 8 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
INC.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS

WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

The Ideal Eating Place

Air Conditioned
HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
42A N. Franklin St. Hempstead, L. I.
Phone Hempstead 1601
Private Dining Room Parties
LUNCH DINNER
SUNDAY DINNER

PERSONAL LOANS
for
INCOME TAX
HEMPSTEAD BANK
54 Main Street
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

HEMPSTEAD Franklin Square

WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
LET US DO YOUR COOKING
Platters Decorated Free of Charge
284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 776

ITHACA

ROTHSCHILD'S
Wishes you all a Very Happy New Year

Everything Good to Eat
ATWATER'S GROCERS
Extends New Year's Greetings to the Readers of The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: HA. 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Conscientious Service Call Havemeyer 6-0232
WALTER'S HAND LAUNDRY
3764 86th Street
MENDING—DARNING—BUTTONS
Early morning pick-ups and deliveries

SEE NEXT PAGE

HAVE YOU a position to fill? A room, house or apartment to let? A service to render? A used article to sell?

ADVERTISE IT

in the Classified Columns of The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET

The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

QUEENS
Retail FURRIERS
BILL JOHN SIOTKAS
Repairing Cleaning Restyling
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

JAMAICA
For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
SMART FURS
John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

MAMARONECK
Walter M. Baxter Co., Inc.
HARDWARE and HOUSEWARES
83 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Phones Mamaroneck 12 and Park 4040

NEW ROCHELLE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone, New Rochelle 2-4453. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m., ex. Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7800
38 DIVISION STREET NEW ROCHELLE

NEW YORK CITY
Borough of Brooklyn
For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone South 8-8628 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
JUELL M. BIE
Certified Gemologist

SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

NIAGARA FALLS
Figler's
DRY CLEANING
We carry insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft
We Satisfy Particular People
PHONE 6272 527 ERIE AVE.

PELHAM
TEL. PELHAM 8-2838 HERMAN GLASSER
PELHAM PAINT & HARDWARE CO.
PAINTS • HARDWARE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
311 FIFTH AVENUE

POUGHKEEPSIE

JANUARY WHITE SALE
Here you will find listed more of the things for your linen closet. The linens for your table and bed and bathroom . . . at reduced prices. Due to wartime shortages many items are limited in quantity . . . but we will be able to supply your needs in one brand or another. We advise early shopping—buy only the things you need.
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.
JANUARY SALE of WHITE GOODS
WALLACE CO.

ROCHESTER
For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Genesee 6502, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 461-462
WALTER G. LAUTERBACH
Jeweler
Store Hours: 1:30 P. M. to 6:00 P. M.
681 Clinton Avenue North

THERMIQUE permanent waves—No heavy heaters—quick—easy—suits all types.
MAY RYAN BEAUTY PARLOR
80 East Avenue Stone 2723
INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Avenue S at Court
Call or Write
SPRING HOUSE
3001 MONROE AVENUE
Luncheon 12 to 2 Dinner 5:30 to 8
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 5
Closed Mondays
Operated by Cornucopia Inc.

NEW YORK
ROCHESTER (Continued)
COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO
149 Ridge Rd East Glen 6161
ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry Fresh Fruits and Veretables Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
844 Monroe Ave Monroe 1050

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
55 Oakdale Rd
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

SCARSDALE
Week Day Dinner 6:00-7:30, $1.25
Sunday Dinner, 1:00-2:30, $1.50
Heathcote Inn
A block from the station
Telephone Scarsdale 600-601
MRS. M. C. MacKENZIE, Manager
PLUMBING & HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

SCHENECTADY
BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET
Barneys
for CHILDREN'S WEAR

SYRACUSE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 4-4541 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Downyflake Shops
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina
FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

UTICA
BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175
Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST

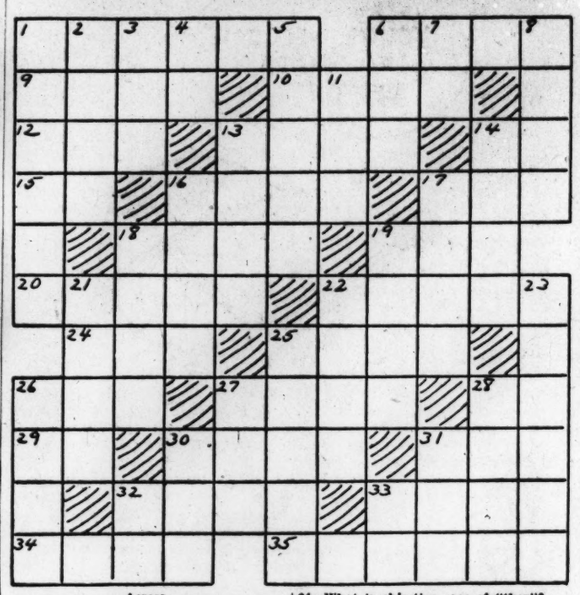
WHITE PLAINS
For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Gladstone 1921. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday and Monday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
For MEN, BOYS and GIRLS
Stone's
CLOTHES SHOP
190 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279
✓ Hardware ✓ Lighting Fixtures
✓ Paints and Varnishes ✓ Linoleums
✓ Housewares ✓ Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW STREET MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones—Rye 1121, Scarsdale 9726 Mamaroneck 2340
No connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.
Emmadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Ave. Phone 8810
PHILLIPS DRUG STORE
Parker 51 DUOFOLD Pens
make appropriate gifts
339 Mamaroneck Ave. Opp. "Pix"
W. P. 4888

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics — *Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who wrote poem beginning: "This is the ship of pearl"?
6—On what continent would you find the famous Behistun inscription?
9—What was first name of Bell, noted outlaw archer in old English ballads?
10—The proboscis monkey has a very long what?
12—To overturn.
13—Complete web as it comes from a loom is called what?
14—What State is bounded on west by West Virginia and Ohio (abbr.)?
15—Symbol for thorium is what?
16—What is smallest part or particle imaginable?
17—What is driver's seat on a carriage or coach?
18—In a piano, the rear part of a key is called what?
19—What is a suffix forming diminutives?
20—A kingdom is what?
22—What are robin snipes?
24—The whole of.
25—Food used in catching fish is what?
26—What is a river of Wales and England?
27—Ultimate lot.
28—Symbol for tin is what?
29—Book of Philemon is in what division of Bible (abbr.)?
30—What is a kind of slipper without quarter?
31—Gear tooth is what?
32—Whom did Leander love?
33—What king is subject of a Mother Goose rhyme?
34—What is objective case of "they"?
35—Henry Clay gained a reputation as what?

Down

1—In Lewis Carroll's tale, who asked Alice a riddle that had no answer?
2—What Norse god was attended by the Valkyries?
3—To fold.
4—Master Mechanic (abbr.).
5—What creature in literature is asked by a whiting to walk a little faster?
6—What is a small snake of Egypt?
7—If you were in Van Buren, Ark., in what direction would you travel to reach Pinebluff (abbr.)?
8—Who is represented in "Iliad" as second only to Achilles in bravery?
11—Morsel left at meal.
13—Capricious motion is what?
14—Edmund Waller was noted as what?
16—What was it that Humpty Dumpty sat on?
17—To spot, stain, or bespatter.
18—You would not expect a taciturn fellow to do what?
19—What is a unicorn fish?
21—What is the general direction of sunrise?
22—What was first name of author of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm"?
23—What is name of family whose history is related in "The Constant Nymph"?
25—What is the bear called in Kipling's "Jungle Books"?
26—What is a distinct part or member analyzable in an aggregate or whole?
27—What is any light, fussy covering?
28—Alone.
30—What is 13th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
31—Small bed is what?
32—Pronoun.
33—Central America (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

Is not the LORD *your God with you? and hath he not given you rest on every side?*—I CHRON. 22:18

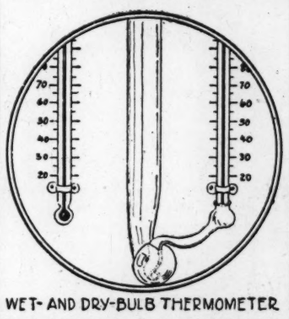
Did You Ever Wonder

Why the Bulb of Some Thermometers Is Kept Moist by a Wick?

A device which helps you to discover whether "it's the heat" or just "the humidity" is the wet- and dry-bulb thermometer.

One of two parallel-mounted thermometers has a dry bulb; the bulb of the other thermometer is kept moist by a wick from a container of water.

The dry thermometer gives the ordinary temperature of the room.



WET- AND DRY-BULB THERMOMETER

The other may give a lower reading, due to the cooling effect of evaporation.

If the readings of the two thermometers are identical, the humidity is 100 per cent. The lower the humidity the faster the evaporation of water from the wick and the greater the difference between the two readings.

The degree of humidity may be read from a table of values furnished with the instrument.

Why Defense Workers Are Sometimes Chained to Their Machines?

The galley slaves were chained to their oars to keep them from escaping. Today our freemen, the defense workers, are sometimes chained to their machines. This is not to prevent them from escaping or leaving their work, but as a measure of precaution. The device, known as a Posson guard, prevents the worker from getting his hands or arms into the working parts of the machine while it is in operation.

How Hollywood Can Make Icicles Without Water?

Hollywood has rightly been called the land of make-believe. Snowflakes may be cornflakes on a movie set. Icicles, too, may prove on closer inspection to be strictly ersatz or imitation.

One type of chemical icicle is composed of cellophane and sodium disilicate, solidified by dipping in alcohol after being shaped. A coating of paraffin can be used to provide a very realistic drip when the "icicles" are exposed to the searing heat of the studio lights.

W. P. Keasbey

Stamp Notes

Associated Press Features

Postmaster General Frank C. Walker has announced that stamp collectors wishing first day cancellations of the new two-cent United Nations stamp may obtain them by sending not more than 10 self-addressed envelopes to the postmaster at Washington, with cash or postal money order remittance.

The stamp goes on sale Jan. 14 at the Washington, D. C., post office and at the Philatelic Agency in the post office department.

Two new stamps are arriving from Salvador in the customary manner of the day—on envelopes, which means that dealers' supplies are limited. The stamps are the eight-cent blue, with an illustration of Jesus and the inscription, "Savior of the World," showing also the Metropolitan church at San Salvador, and the 30-cent vermilion, which has a map of Salvador.

New values of Chile's airmail stamps have arrived. They include the 60-cent type AP19, in orange instead of deep green the 80-cent, type AP21, in black instead of ultramarine, and the $2, type AP24, in brown-orange instead of rose-lake.

The Union of South Africa has introduced a novel war-size stamp of 1½ pence value, whose purpose is both to conserve paper and promote the sale of war bonds. The stamps are brown and bear the portrait of a young aviator. The engraving is in almost actual size. Apparently the first issues of these stamps are just half regulation size, for the pairs are rouletted, rather than perforated. Later the entire sheets will be perforated, it is understood. Lettering is both in English and Afrikaans.

A Few Facts

Approximately 120,000 American women are now engaged in transportation work.

Spartans in 400 B. C., used wood smoke as a form of gas warfare.

Soldiers, on organized troop movements in the U. S. travel approximately 700,000 passenger-miles a month.

Daily Quotation

The old order changeth, yielding place to new,
And God fulfils himself in many ways,
Lest one good custom should corrupt the world.
—TENNYSON

Just for Fun

Reamer Keller

"There's that mirage again!"

Brevities

Detroit News: An old friend in the business has one of the most interesting jobs in town. He is press agent for railroads that don't want people to ride on their trains.

Punch ©: A group of foreign journalists were recently shown over the Bank of England. They were not allowed to take any notes.

News From Home

Uvalde, Texas

Believing that the home town paper is as welcome to the serviceman as a letter from home, John Burns, Uvalde ranchman, is sending free copies of the local newspaper to every man in service from his section of Texas. In an open letter to all the men and boys, "who are fighting my fight for me," the gift is made in appreciation of what they are doing. "Never in my life," stated the ranchman, "have I felt myself so great a debtor."

In Lighter Vein

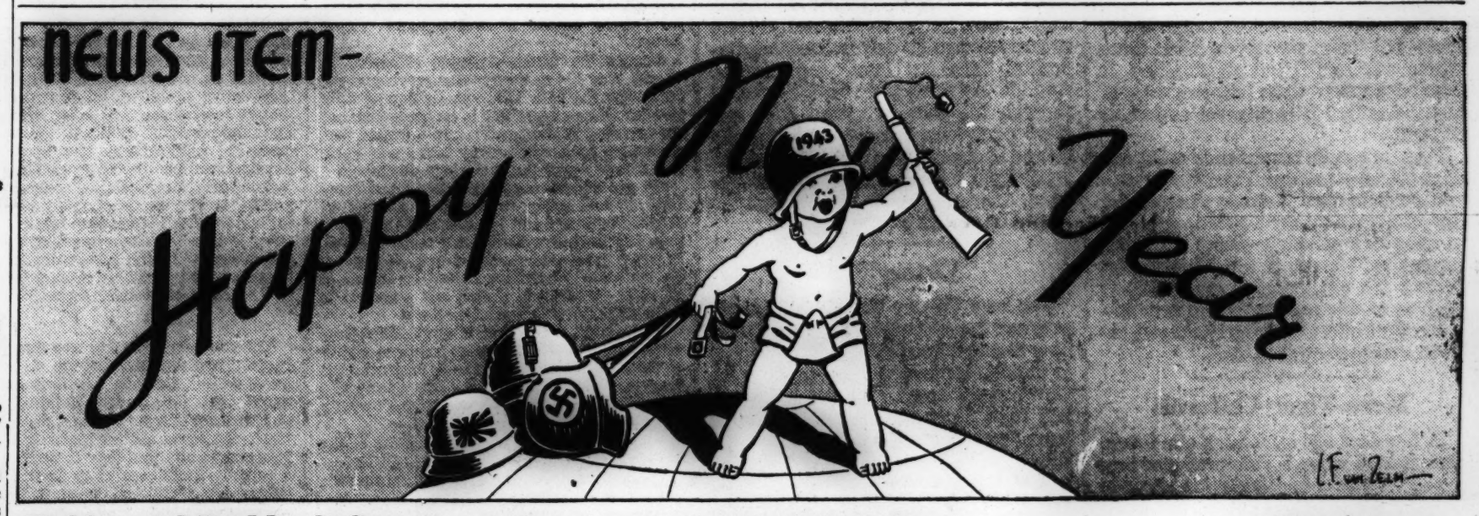
One View

. . . The two matrons were discussing the difficulties of holiday shopping. "Why," said one, "should I make that long trip downtown and get all worn out when I can buy the wrong thing right here in the neighborhood?"—Chicago Tribune.

Ouch

The head of the house was reading a newspaper article very carefully. When he had come to the end he remarked to his wife: "Do you know, dear, I think there's something in what this article says—that the cleverness of the father often proves a stumbling-block to the son."

His wife heaved a sigh of relief. "Well, thank goodness," she said, "our Bobby won't have anything to fall over!"—Exchange.



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Two Sticks of Lemon-Flavored Morale, Please*

By Le Pelley

HAVE YOU MADE ANY RESOLUTIONS YET??
I'm THINKING ABOUT ONE RIGHT NOW
I HAVE TWO CENTS IN MY POCKET AND I WANTED TO BUY SOME LOLLIPOPS... BUT I SUPPOSE I SHOULD RESOLVE TO BUY WAR STAMPS...
WELL... DON'T BE TOO HASTY... ER.. THE OLD YEAR ISN'T OVER YET...
BESIDES—WE'VE GOT TO THINK A LITTLE OF OUR MORALE !!!
CANDY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Sir—I Wouldn't Think of It!*

By Rodgers

Boy, was I relieved to find out Betty Anne really meant that pink ribbon for Sponge!
"I'll take it right home and give it to her," I wagged—
"Now wait a minute," Betty Anne said. "You look so sweet with the that big bow, maybe you'd better keep it!"
"Oh! I wouldn't think of depriving Sponge of her present," I barked-
And boy! Did I skedaddle!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Happy New Year*

By The Hagers

"This is a big surprise!" I cried. "Hop in! I'll take you for a ride."
As we drove on, the Captain laughed. "Where did you find this ancient craft?"
"It's Aunt Matilde's. She sends you." "Well, bear a hand! Where is the loot?"
"I'm here!" she cackled, with delight. "Now we can start the New Year right!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Call to Prayer

President Roosevelt's call to prayer on New Year's is a helpful reminder. But in these times the impulse to pray is coming daily and hourly to many troubled hearts. To pray is natural. Knock away the human props, leave a man with nothing to reach for but the hand of God—he'll reach.

Prayer is a language of the heart. A form of speech long forgotten sometimes, but never lost. It is as spontaneous as thought, and just as free. A man may be shackled, cast in prison, forbidden to speak, but no one can stop him from praying.

There's abundant proof these days that prayer is answered. It comes oftentimes from men not given to praying, for ours has been a skeptical age. But they have seen the hand of God, and it is unmistakable.

Vern Haugland, Associated Press war correspondent, lost for six weeks in the jungle of New Guinea, repeated over and over the twenty-third Psalm. "I would be unable to go one step further," he related, "and then I would remember, 'I shall not want' and sure enough there'd be some berries or chewable grass or a creek with good water just ahead."

Col. Hans Adamson, one of those rescued in the Rickenbacker party, wrote to his wife: "While the drifting was a horrible experience, something wonderful has come of it. I have found a nearness to our Creator which I have never known before."

A young man recently found himself being drawn down under the sea as his ship was sunk by a torpedo, but even there came the thought, "Fear not, I am with thee." After 15 days on a liferaft in the Atlantic, he and his companions were rescued.

Disaster sometimes seems swift, but prayers are even swifter. They do not need to be long petitions, or even prayers with words, to be heard of God.

Prayer is not limited. It has power to bless not only ourselves, and those whom we cherish, but all mankind. It is not dependent upon human means of transportation. It can travel as fast as thought.

Prayers can do much, and we all can do much more praying. President Roosevelt's call to open the new year with a day of prayer makes a good public beginning but privately many men and women will make it a daily practice. Indeed the challenge of evil today is such as to demand unceasing prayer—a constant effort to understand and express omnipotent good, God.

More Than Uniforms

A few days ago something of a furore was started when a Yale professor proposed that in order to keep teachers in the American schools they should be put in uniform. Anyone who senses the importance of maintaining standards in the basic training of youth and knows the natural desire of many teachers to get into the fighting, will understand the reason for this proposal. But once a start was made in this matter of putting special groups into uniform where would it stop?

A day or so ago a letter on this page urged uniforms for farmers. Everyone now recognizes that the food producer may be as vital in the war effort as the plane builder and in more than one country men have been taken out of uniform to do vital production jobs. Our own thought would be that if any group is to have uniforms it ought to be the merchant seamen. They are the unsung heroes of this war, returning repeatedly to the front line of U-boat warfare, most of them in far more peril than the majority of soldiers.

Only a partial recognition of their service has been made in the awarding of a few medals for unusual gallantry. About 100,000 seamen and 20,000 officers will be needed to man the 3,000 new merchant ships the United States expects to build in 1943. The Maritime Commission is pushing the training of these men at tremendous pace, beginning with five weeks' preliminary instruction. So far there has been a remarkable response to the need, both from seamen who stick to the merchant service and from new men beginning to train.

Does this mean that the uniform is not a decisive factor? Apparently there are many men who because they like the merchant service or because they recognize that it may be more helpful to their country—in many cases much more heroic—to serve out of uniform are content to do so. May this not be as true of teachers, farmers and other essential workers as it is of merchant seamen? Putting all in uniform is hardly practicable, but a wider public appreciation of the "unarmed services" and more specific efforts to reward them would help.

Emphasis on Unity

General Giraud's arrest of certain French leaders in North Africa furnishes fresh and somewhat startling evidence of this war's political pitfalls. Fuller information may satisfactorily explain and justify this action of the new High Commissioner, as in fact necessary to "prevent further assassinations." But General Giraud's refusal to divulge the names of the men involved while stating that some of them are among his best friends adds confusion to a confused situation. Moreover the report that two of them are officers who aided the American landings in Africa creates an unfortunate impression.

And this happens just when it had begun to appear that replacement of Admiral Darlan by General Giraud had opened the way to unity among Frenchmen! Americans who have become increasingly impatient, first with continued recognition of Vichy and second with the "affaire Darlan," are exploding: "Why doesn't General Eisenhower take over and tell those Frenchmen what's what?"

Doubtless the State Department would answer that "taking over" a country isn't so simple—as the Nazis have learned. It will be remembered that although manifestly dissatisfied with the Pétain-Darlan type of collaboration, the Nazis waited many months before exercising more complete control of French administration through Laval, and then more months before taking charge themselves. There is much more to the question in North Africa than getting military footholds. Yet those footholds make the American army the ultimate authority in French Africa and America will be held responsible for any failure to clarify and unify French efforts.

Too much should not be made of evidences of disunity. That is what Berlin wants. The fine response of the Fighting French forces to General Giraud as successor to Darlan is far more important than the latest contretemps. And if General de Gaulle carries through the plan to visit Africa and after conferences there come to the United States, there will be bright hopes for a unified and greatly envigorated French front. The emphasis should be on this prospect.

Victory Tax

The new Victory Tax which Americans earning more than $12 a week will now find deducted from pay envelopes or checks has the merit of bringing the Government extra revenues at a critical time. It is also useful in tapping some excess purchasing power at the source. But inherently it is not a sound tax.

It is a gross income tax, which means it violates the long-held maxim that a tax should be applied according to ability to pay. The postwar rebate phase, while adjusted according to an individual's marital status, and of some value in that it both encourages payment of debts now and provides some sort of slight shock absorber for the postwar conversion period, is really a poor fiscal policy for the Government.

The Senate Finance Committee, where the Victory Tax idea originated, estimated it would yield $3,600,000,000 yearly; the Treasury's estimate is $500,000,000 less. In either instance the total must be contrasted with the $5,000,000,000 monthly now being spent by the United States.

To the Government, the Victory Tax is just barely in the folding money class, although to individuals paying it the tax may be found to equal or exceed their total income assessment in former years. The Victory Tax, of course, is collected separately, and in addition to this year's sharply increased income tax.

The postwar rebate raises this question: Where will the rebate funds come from? If the Government were to set aside a portion of the Victory Tax for the purpose it would be one thing. But the Government doesn't operate that way; moreover, the money is needed now in full for the war. So, when the rebate is paid it must be paid from current tax collections, which will be, in effect, taxes levied for the purpose. It is a round robin, and an expensive one because of the bureaucracy required to administer it.

Americans will pay the Victory Tax this year more cheerfully because they have the hope the incoming Congress will work out a really effective tax program, one that will raise a substantial part of the war costs, one that will help protect them from inflation, and one that is assessed equitably.

"First of Waacs Reach North Africa and Can't Find Any Stockings"—Headline.

Sounds like home.

Prayer for Country and Church

By MARY BAKER EDDY

Pray for the prosperity of our country, and for her victory under arms; that justice, mercy, and peace continue to characterize her government, and that they shall rule all nations. Pray that the divine presence may still guide and bless our chief magistrate, those associated with his executive trust, and our national judiciary; give to our congress wisdom, and uphold our nation with the right arm of His righteousness.

In your peaceful homes remember our brave soldiers, whether in camp or in battle. Oh, may their love of country, and their faithful service thereof, be unto them life-preservers! May the divine Love succor and protect them, as at Manila, where brave men, led by the dauntless Dewey, and shielded by the power that saved them, sailed victoriously through the jaws of death and blotted out the Spanish squadron.

Great occasion have we to rejoice that our nation, which fed her starving foe,—already murdering her peaceful seamen and destroying millions of her money,—will be as formidable in war as she has been compassionate in peace.

May our Father-Mother God, who in times past hath spread for us a table in the wilderness and "in the midst of our enemies," establish us in the most holy faith, plant our feet firmly on Truth, the rock of Christ, the "substance of things hoped for"—and fill us with the life and understanding of God, and good will towards men.

—From a message to The Mother Church in 1898.

Our Readers Say—

"On Re-reading Whittier" While On Duty

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There appeared in the December 17th issue of The Christian Science Monitor an article entitled "On Re-reading Whittier" and a few lines were quoted from the poem "Snow Bound."

During the Meuse-Argonne offensive in World War I, the writer was serving overseas with the 78th Division. In line of duty it was at times necessary to go some distance for certain supplies, and a two-wheeled cart drawn by an English army horse was used. The driver was a fine American doughboy.

On one of these trips the writer found carefully tucked away in the cart a copy of Whittier's Poems and learned that the young man had kept it with him for many months. It was a matter of much interest in view of the extreme restrictions placed on extras of all sorts that he had chosen and managed to keep with him this particular book.

The writer, a native of Eastern Massachusetts, and on two or three occasions a visitor at the old Whittier Homestead, borrowed the treasured book and in a far-off, war-ridden country again re-read "Snow Bound" with a deeper appreciation than ever before.

Are not these just further instances of the wide appeal of the beloved poet Whittier?

New York. CHARLES W. MERRILL

On Reading in Trains

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I understand that one harassed commuter in Chicago is organizing the "Learn How to Read Your Paper on a Crowded Train Association." It's an out-and-out propaganda business, but we hope the idea gets around, for with wartime crowded trains, there is a certain need.

Haven't you been bothered by the fellow who plunks himself down next you, and proceeds to turn pages with a grand flourish, all but nipping the end of your nose? He waves his elbows as if he were the sole occupant of a bench in Grant Park.

What's the right way to read your paper? First fold the whole paper back, double, lengthwise, and crease it down the middle. Now, hold the paper on the right with your right hand, with the crease to the left. Reach up with your left and grab the upper right-hand corner of the first page. Pull it away and over to the left, but just as you pull it out to full width begin to double it back, just as you did with the whole paper, only the other way—to the left.

Fold it all the way back and crease it, keeping the two sections folded together against each other. Now you can read the left side of page two. Then, holding the left crease in your left hand and the right crease in your right hand, pull out the paper until the middle or inside halves of pages two and three spread out before you. Now read the right half of page two and left half of page three.

Next put those two folded sections back together and turn the whole thing over so that you can read the right half of page three.

From then on you just keep repeating the process, first turning page three over to the left and folding it back along that reverse crease on the left, reading the left half of page four, then the two middle or inside halves, and then the right half of page five, and so on.

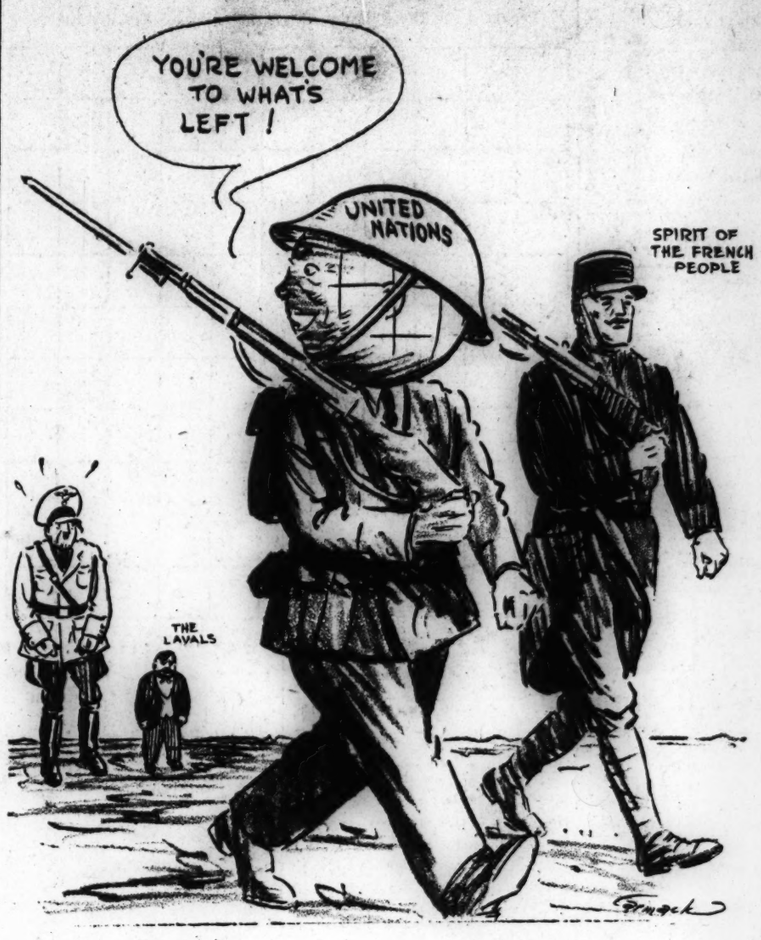
You see, doing it this way takes only half as much space as doing it the all-out-open way. Two-column headlines that break over the middle of the page provide just one of those little problems that are very easily solved by a bit of manipulation. Cartoons the same way. M. R.

Chicago

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

He Expected Much More



Germany's Place in a Postwar World

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There has been renewed public discussion during recent months as to what place Germany should occupy in the postwar world, once Hitler and Hitlerism have been destroyed. The German problem constitutes, of course, only one of many European problems and cannot be satisfactorily considered without taking into account the Eastern European, the Balkan, the French, Mediterranean, and many other problems, all of which are intimately interwoven and laden with complex and far-reaching political, spiritual, and economic implications. But because of its physical size, because of geographical factors, and, mainly, because totalitarianism is connected, in the minds of many people, more intimately with Germany than with any other nation, the German problem is receiving, perhaps rightly, focal attention and has become a sort of testing ground for all plans and schemes of postwar reconstruction.

* * *

The following remarks are meant to be a contribution to the discussion on the part of an anti-Nazi German who has consistently urged that the United Nations and their governments draw a clear distinction between the Nazis and the majority of the German people and that they come forward with a concrete statement as to their peace aims concerning, Germany. This, it is believed, would contribute toward bringing the war to an end as speedily and at as little cost in human lives and values as possible; it would, furthermore, help to eradicate the Nazi philosophy decisively in the conscience of men everywhere by bringing out an effective contrast between Hitler and his works on the one hand, and an order based on human freedom and voluntary collaboration on the other hand. Finally, it would prepare the ground for comprehensive reconstruction among all peoples of the world.

Unfortunately, the great opportunities lying here for positive political leadership appear to have been neglected by Great Britain and America. Thus far only one clear-cut and concrete statement concerning the position of Germany in the postwar world has come from a leading statesman in the United Nations' camp. It came from Joseph Stalin. In his anniversary message of November 7, 1942, the Soviet Premier said, as quoted by the New York Times:

> It is not our aim to destroy Germany, for it is impossible to destroy Germany. . . . But the Hitlerite state can and should be destroyed, and our first task, in fact, is to destroy the Hitlerite state and its inspirers. . . . It is not our aim to destroy all military force in Germany, for every literate person will understand that this is not only impossible with regard to Germany . . . but also it is inadvisable from the point of view of the future. But Hitler's army should be destroyed.

As matters stand at present, Americans should not be surprised, nor should they consider anti-Nazi Germans as "undemocratic" or as hostile to Western thinking, if, in this hour of dilemma, they turn toward the one of Hitler's foes who has indicated—alone among United Nations leaders—a willingness to accept as basis for future discussion a platform that appears acceptable also to a self-respecting German. The measured foresight of Stalin's statement about post-Hitler Germany seems the more remarkable in view of the untold sufferings that the Russian people have gone through since Hitler invaded their country. The Soviet Premier, as a matter of fact, shows more consideration for the self-respect and the vital necessities of a nation with which his country is at war than certain Germans, now in exile, who rejoice over the prospect of seeing their professed motherland disarmed and prostrated, potentially a battleground for civil strife and new international conflict, and subject to foreign occupation.

* * *

In contrast to Stalin's recent statement and his Order of the Day of last February 26, which contained a similar reference to Germany, hardly any concrete statements have come from the Anglo-American side. Americans themselves admit that the Atlantic Charter, President Roosevelt's remarks on the universal application of the Four Freedoms, Vice-President Wallace's speech on the "Century of the Common Man," and other utterances from official American and British sources are so general and so broadly phrased that they have to be translated into concrete political terms before serving a specific purpose in a specific situation.

In view of this attitude in England and America, it is not surprising that the potent anti-Nazi sentiments in Germany have not yet crystallized into action. On the contrary, demands frequently heard from private, though influential, Anglo-American quarters for the one-sided disarmament of Germany, for occupation of German soil by United Nations' troops, for a splitting up of Germany into impotent small entities, and so forth, contribute toward strengthening the Hitler régime internally, because the average German asks himself: What have I to gain by exchanging Nazi slavery for a foreign yoke? Into this dark and confused picture Stalin's formula for a concrete and constructive program throws a ray of light. His message should contribute toward crystallizing Anglo-American public opinion on this focal and much-neglected point. The American government and people have a great opportunity for democratic and Christian statesmanship. Will they make use of it in good time?

Chicago. HANS SCHMIDT

The Unconquerables

Greek Girl Downs Two Planes

Greece can add another name to her long roll of valiant women. The name is Georgina Anyfantis, a 22-year-old Greek girl, and the story comes from the Greek Government in London.

Georgina's family were killed in a severe German air raid in Greece. She escaped to Crete, where she was given battle-dress and put in charge of a machine-gun post on the edge of a landing field. The post was attacked by bombers and only Georgina survived. Later in the day, German troop carriers approached, flying low. She manned the gun, waited until the aircraft were close, then fired point-blank. Two planes, each carrying twenty men, crashed.

The shooting down of these forty Germans is, she reckons, only part payment for the loss of her family and her home. She now serves in the South African Women's Air Force.

The Wide Horizon

The Iberian Bloc

By Louis Shepard

At a medieval palace in Sintra, Portugal, not far from the airfield on which British, German, Italian, and French commercial planes daily land side by side, the formation of an Iberian bloc was announced last week. The announcement capped the meeting of Spanish Foreign Minister General Count Francisco Gomez de Jordana and Prime Minister Antonio de Oliveira Salazar of Portugal. The meeting was a result of Salazar's recent trip to Seville to discuss matters affecting Spain and Portugal with Generalissimo Franco. The new Iberian bloc is an attempt to maintain the delicately balanced neutrality of the peninsula.

Portugal is England's oldest ally, but Spain has been pro-Nazi since the revolution. While the Spanish Government feels that it is its duty to please Germany, the Lisbon Government does not want to incur Hitler's displeasure either. The Iberian bloc, therefore, may be considered an attempt by Spain and Portugal to please both the Allies and the Axis, according to the way it is interpreted.

* * *

Less than three weeks after Franco announced that he would immediately accept aid from the other side if any of Spain's air or sea bases were seized, he again tied Spain to the Axis by saying that the only choice for Spain was between Fascism and Communism. It was generally felt, however, that this was only a matter of diplomacy and was considered unimportant. Franco realizes that if Spain is dragged into the war, then the peninsula will become the battlefield of Europe on which the main armies of the United Nations and the Axis will clash. This would be a repetition of the action taken by Britain when the Duke of Wellington, with the aid of Portuguese troops, contacted Napoleon's forces and drove them out of Spain.

General Jordana has said that it is up to Spain and Portugal to maintain peaceful western civilization and a bulwark against Communism. The Spanish Government has formed the Blue Legion to fight with the Germans in Russia, and the last contingent left Spain in October. Salazar, about eight years ago, was prevailed upon to permit the formation of a Portuguese Legion to supplement the army. Today, all boys between the ages of 7 and 14 must participate in Legion activities, and most of the adult male population has voluntarily joined the organization. Although during the Spanish Civil War whole groups of the Legion went to Spain to fight for Franco, Salazar has stood firm against permitting any units to join the Nazis in Russia.

* * *

More than ever before, Spain needs machinery, oil, road-making equipment, and food. For months influential groups in the country have been attempting to bring Spain, Portugal and Argentina together to form a neutral bloc that would better enable them to carry on trade with one another.

Lately, trade agreements have been entered into by both Spain and Portugal with the democratic powers. In exchange for United States foodstuffs and oil, Portugal at least will probably ship wolfram to the United Nations. This mineral, which is important in the manufacture of steel, was discovered in northern Portugal in large quanties in 1941. The belligerent powers of Europe freely bid against one another for possession of the ore until the price rose more than 800 per cent in about six months. Porto, the second largest city in Portugal, became a boom town, packed with the prospectors and spies of all countries.

* * *

It is to be borne in mind that both Spain and Portugal possess strategically located colonial territories.

There is no doubt that Salazar does not want to ally himself with Germany and arrange agreements with that country, as Spain has done. He is not democratic either, however, and has said that the democratic principles of government could not be applied to Portugal. Spain, on the other hand, is not free to deal with the United Nations. The formation of an Iberian bloc may give Spain and Portugal a better opportunity to deal with both sides in this war, and help maintain their threatened neutral position.

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